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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 194.]

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This Day, New and Improved Edition

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 194.]

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weightiest of obligations to keep themselves free from all sinister influence which might affect their own views of what the Gospel comprehends—we see these clergymen virtually ranged round the tribunal of Cæsar, to take the law from his lips as to what they are in future to consider the mind of the Church, and therefore, according to their own mode of judging, the mind of God himself, respecting the entire character of the revelation he has given to us. The real matter in dispute between the Bishop of Exeter and Mr. Gorham is far more comprehensive than is commonly supposed. It resolves itself into this—whether the eternal destiny of men is to be regarded as decided by priestly intervention, or by personal sympathy, with the character and purpose of God—by an *opus operatum*, or by a spiritual process—by a ceremony performed by another, or by a truth individually received and appreciated—whether, in one word, the Gospel is letter or spirit. To have such a question decided for us by legal authority, is sufficiently humiliating; but to witness the anxious expectation of some fifteen or twenty thousand clergymen, as they await the judgment of Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, to determine what they may, or may not profess and preach on this head, is to witness an exhibition of foregone rights and of slavish dependence, which perhaps no institution but a Church Establishment could succeed in producing.

"Misery," it is said, "makes us acquainted with strange bedfellows;" and it is equally true, that a Church allied with the State must oftentimes bring its clergy into strange positions. The fixed revenue, the social *status*, the worldly influence and honour, to which the Church of England introduces those who conduct her ministrations—the stereotyped faith, the oaths of subscription, the unchangeable nature of statute-law in all that regards ecclesiastical standards—the associations into which such things lead those who profit by them, the prejudices they foment, the surrender of private judgment and individual liberty of action they demand, and the habit of subserviency to mere organized authority they beget and cherish—render the clergy of the Church of England almost as hopelessly the slaves to human dictation in matters of religion, as, in temporal matters, the negroes of the West Indies were once the slaves of the planters. Manhood is crushed out of them. They lose their individuality. Their souls are not their own. They think only upon sufferance. Others—and, in most cases, others notoriously ill-qualified to apprehend spiritual truth—determine for them what shall be their faith, discipline, responsibilities, and practice. And now to such a depth of humiliation have they come, that, without shame or sense of degradation, they can stand at the bar of a legal tribunal, and in the capacity of God's ambassadors to men, hear from the lips of a legal functionary, a statement of what they are to regard as the truth given them to preach to immortal souls. Most melancholy display of the power of worldly interests to suppress and extinguish the noblest aspirations of humanity.

"Lean liberty is to be preferred to fat slavery." If such is to be the price paid down for any personal or social advantages which an Establishment confers upon the teachers of Christian doctrine, then give us, say we, the Voluntary Principle, with all its real faults, and even with all those that are ignorantly imputed to it. Happy are they who are not compelled to drag on their entire process of religious thinking in the deep ruts of law! Happy may they esteem themselves who, however lean in worldly possessions, are yet free from the mark of the collar round their necks! They who touch Cæsar's gold must needs do homage before Cæsar's throne; and, although perhaps to the disgust of sagacious magistracy, must carry up, for its decision, questions of "words" and "names," and of "their own" religious "law." From these degradations, Christian willingness saves all who confide in it, and gives to manhood what, possibly, sometimes, it denies to the outward circumstances of manhood. At any rate it is never driven to ask the authoritative judgment of Law upon Gospel.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

"LOOK AT THAT PICTURE AND ON THIS."
(From the *Bradford Observer*).

On the 10th ult. Mr. Osborne moved for a committee to take into consideration the present temporalities of the Irish Church, with a view to their more equitable distribution. The speech of the hon. gentleman, and those of his supporters, abounded with the most cogent arguments in favour of such a plan. The authority of Lord John Russell and Sir G. Grey was largely quoted from everlasting "Hansard." There really seemed no escape: the subject itself called loudly for investigation, and the Whigs had long before declared that such an establishment was a disgrace to the empire. But when the Whigs said this they were *out* of office;—now they are *in*; and accordingly, as honest conservators of corruption and abuse, they refused Mr. Osborne's motion, poured contempt upon Hansard, and (*eide* Sir G. Grey's speech) humbly knelt at the feet of the Irish prelates, exclaiming, *Peccavimus*; we have sinned!

Thereupon the *Times* comes forth with a brace of leading articles, the first appearing on the 12th, the second on the day following. According to the latter of these precious deliverances, the proposed inquiry was the freak of—

A gay young English Protestant, ready for any sort of mischief, and an Irish Roman Catholic proprietor. . . . Their arguments were, that the Anglo-Irish was the church of the minority (who doubts it?), that its clergy were enormously rich, that in many parishes tithes were paid without any consideration whatever in the shape of churches and services, that the spectacle was offensive to the people and scandalous to the cause of religion and morality, &c.

"To justice," O *Times*, we should have thought the foregoing rather a grave string of accusations to be urged by a "gay young Protestant, ready for any mischief." Allowing that the authorities of Printing-house-square have fairly stated Mr. Osborne's case, we should almost have dared to think that such a state of things really demanded a patient investigation, and a prompt remedy. But not so, however, the leading journal, which, in its usual slashing, run-a-muck style, gallops headlong on to defend the church establishment of the Fowlers, the Beresfords, the Agars, the Stopfords, the Porters, *et hoc genus omne*, of whose fraternity Dean Swift himself declared that he thought they must be highwaymen from Hounslow Heath, tricked out in the robes and canonicals of ecclesiastics!

The *Times* (that is, the *Times of last Friday*) is evidently sorely distressed at the sufferings of the Irish Protestant hierarchy; and, deeply indignant, propounds the following question:—

What is the use of all the compromises and settlements, all the ends of controversy, *all the sacrifices*, demolitions, swannings, and mutilations the Irish establishment has suffered for a century or more, if all the old stories retailed and contradicted twenty times before, are now to be revived, and, on the strength of those obsolete calumnies, another "compromise" is to be proposed? When shall we have done hearing of those "probates?" The clergy of the Anglo-Irish are improving and increasing; their churches have more than doubled this century; their congregations are now on the increase. . . . It would be the height of folly just now, without any reason whatever, and with no pretence of a benefit to any body, to commence an attack on the position, subsistence, and means of the Anglo-Irish church.

Well done, *Times*! But we must quote Hansard against you; in the shape of an extract from a leader published in your own veritable columns on the 10th day of May, 1849, in reference to the death of the late Bishop of Limerick. After describing the scandalous neglect, by the late Bishop of Limerick, of his diocese, it says:—

Now, were it the object of a Ministry to bring the Established Church in Ireland into the profoundest contempt, it is precisely by such appointments as these they could effect their purpose. Who dares stand up in the House as a public speaker, or *out of the House* who can take up his pen as a public writer, and defend a system in which such enormous abuses are allowed to remain unreproved? Those must be most scandalized who most strongly advocate the maintenance of the Establishment. In the presence of such a fact, even the ravings of Dr. M'Hale become sublimated into something like common sense. Such matters should be looked to in time, if the intention of Government be to make out a good case whenever the Establishment in Ireland shall stand arraigned at the bar of Parliament. Whatever may be the policy of professed political partisans, and however strong the feeling of conscientious Protestants upon this question, there is a mass of public opinion in this country which will only be swayed by

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

LAW UPON GOSPEL.

"If it were a matter of wrong, or of wicked lewdness, O! ye Jews, reason would that I should bear with you; but if it be a question of words, and names, and of your law, look ye to it; for I will be no judge of such matters." Wise words, these, of a heathen magistrate—words which clearly distinguish the separate provinces of civil and spiritual tribunals. Cæsar takes cognizance of wrongs. Doctrine, relating exclusively to man's connexion with the Supreme, and to the duties which arise out of it, is not to be submitted to Cæsar's judgment. Gallio's discriminating sentence presented itself forcibly to our mind, when, in the case of Gorham, contention respecting baptismal regeneration, as a doctrine of the Established Church, was submitted to the decision of a civil court of these realms. That the question was quickly referred to an ecclesiastical tribunal does not greatly alter the matter. A legal court, presided over by a learned layman, in which all arguments are carried on by doctors of the canon law—a court, in point of fact, ecclesiastical only so far as relates to the subjects brought before it, and in all other respects similar to the most secular institution of the land, is called upon to pronounce whether the doctrine of the spiritual new-birth by means of baptism be, or be not a doctrine of the Church of England, and whether they who minister Christ's Gospel under the authority of that Church, shall, or shall not, proclaim a dogma which a large proportion of them regard as unscriptural and pernicious. To-morrow, we understand, judgment will be given by Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, in the celebrated case of the Crown *v.* the Bishop of Exeter, more commonly referred to as the Gorham case; and to-morrow, some three or four thousand clergymen of the evangelical school may possibly find that law, as interpreted by the Court of Arches, requires them to subscribe to, and uphold, a mode of interpreting God's truth which they have hitherto repudiated as erroneous and heretical.

It would not become us, and, certainly, it would be sheer waste of time, to speculate upon what will be the nature of the decision—whether in favour of the bishop, or of Mr. Gorham, or an evasion of the question submitted to it for judgment. That view of the case which, just at the present moment, when all eyes are wistfully turned towards Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, to see which scale he will make to kick the beam, interests us, is one which retains all its characteristic features, quite irrespectively of what may chance to be the issue of this famous controversy. We discern, in the mere facts as they stand at the present moment, several thousand clergymen, professedly ministers of Jesus Christ, solemnly consecrated to the office of interpreting God's message of love to human souls, and of enforcing it, by example as well as by teaching, upon the ignorant, the disinclined, and the positively hostile, and who consequently are above all things under the

facts. If there be found many instances in the Irish Church of such scandalous neglect of duty as that of the late Bishop of Limerick, we repeat it, the defenders of the Establishment in Ireland will find their case cut away from under them in the hour of trial.

We think we may very well leave the *Times* of May to refute the *Times* of July. Meanwhile, we cheerfully adopt the sentiment in the former article, that "there is a mass of public opinion in this country" which cannot fail of, ere long, applying the pruning-knife most vigorously to the branches, or the axe most ruthlessly to the root of this great upas tree of moral insensibility and spiritual death.

DECLARATION OF IRISH REPRESENTATIVES. TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

It having been recently stated in Parliament and in the press that the people of Ireland had ceased to take any interest in the settlement of the Irish Church question, we feel bound to declare our conviction that the Irish people have not ceased to regard, as they never can cease to feel, the continuance of the Established Church in Ireland, on its present footing, to be a symbol of conquest, a perpetration of religious inequality, and a most potent cause of the social depression of the great body of the people of that kingdom. We also desire to add our belief that so long as sectarian ascendancy is maintained in Ireland, permanent tranquillity cannot be expected to prevail, nor can we hope for a cessation of those religious feuds, which alike obstruct the prosperity of that country, and the establishment of its political relations on a sound and just foundation.

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THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE AT MANCHESTER.

We take the following account of the proceedings of the committees in connexion with the Wesleyan Methodists, prior to the general conference, from the *Manchester Examiner* :—

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

This committee met on Monday morning, the Rev. Samuel Jackson in the chair. The minutes of the general, finance, and normal sub-school committees were read. The accompanying is an embodiment of the statistics:—*Week-day and Infant Schools*—Taught by trained teachers, 192; other teachers, 221; total number of day-schools, 413. Boys in those schools, 21,509; girls, 12,923; infants, 4,536; total number of scholars, 38,968. Total annual cost of schools, £25,043 7s. 1d. The increase of schools taught by trained teachers was 9; decrease of those taught by others, 4. Increase on the number of scholars as compared with last year, 1,104. Total increase of expenditure, £221 15s. *Sunday-schools*—Schools, 4,344; an increase of 75 upon last year. Scholars, 461,197; increase, 18,301. Number of teachers, 83,972; an increase of 2,192. Total number of teachers in society, 59,643; being an increase upon last year of 2,193. Total annual cost of Sunday-schools, £26,194 10s.; reporting a decrease of £226. The general cash account showed a balance now in the hands of the treasurer of £14,408 17s. 3d., invested in the purchase of stock; and the annual current account, a balance of £1,481 14s. 1d.

THE NORMAL SEMINARY.

On Monday evening the proceedings were resumed. The deed respecting the normal seminary was executed, Mr. Hall's objections having been removed by the adoption of the suggestions of a legal gentleman. The Rev. John Scott presented a statement of the estimated expenses in connexion with the new normal schools, from which it appeared, that the gross outlay would be £22,144; and that, including the Government grant of £7,000, the funded property, old materials, &c., there was available to meet that expenditure a sum of £21,090. The estimated annual expenses for the working of the institution, including masters' salaries, board of pupils, &c., were £4,948; to meet which, including annual grants from Government, and the weekly payments of the children, it was calculated there would be £2,040, leaving in this case a balance to be raised annually of £2,908. After some discussion, a resolution was adopted, urging the Conference to sanction the proposed undertaking; and suggesting, that the committee should be authorized to send deputies to the large towns for the purpose of bringing the claims of the institution before the connexion.

MISSIONARY COMMITTEE OF REVIEW.

The committee met on Tuesday morning. The minutes exhibited the anxiety of the committee to adopt every possible retrenchment. The question of reducing the number of secretaries was entertained; but it did not appear that a due regard for the interests of the society would allow of it. If, eighteen years ago, there were three secretaries, when the number of mission stations was 156, of missionaries and assistants 218, of members 43,000, and the income of the society only £52,000, it would be difficult to make it appear that four secretaries were too many now, when the society's income was doubled, and the number of its members more than doubled.

The expenditure up to the 30th of June, was £41,003; £3,471 less than at the same period in 1848. The treasurers were now in advance £32,554 10s. 6d. The committee did not see it prudent and practicable to effect any extension of the missions under their care, except in cases where there was a reasonable ground to hope that no additional expense would be brought upon the funds of the society. The additional number of missionaries required was fifty.

The Rev. J. Scott alluded to various statements in the "Fly-sheets," in reference to the salaries given to the mission secretaries; which he stated to be entirely erroneous. So far from the mission secretaries being in receipt of large and extravagant sums, the fact was, none of them received more than the sum of £320 per annum. He also stated, in reference to the charge of their maintaining large and expensive houses, that this was rendered necessary by their having to receive as guests, the missionaries going out and returning from various parts of the world.

Thomas Farmer, Esq., in a conciliatory speech, followed, and expressed an earnest wish that after the explanations which had been, and would still be offered in that meeting, the unhappy feeling which had rent the connexion for so long would cease, and mutual confidence in each other be restored.

Mr. Irving went into the details of the missionary ship's cargo, with a view to prove that not more than a very moderate allowance of spirits and wine had been included in her stores.

James Heald, Esq., expressed his extreme regret that a feeling of distrust in the committee's operations had been awakened, and reprobated the readiness with which some persons were disposed to prejudice the character and conduct of others. He concluded by proposing a vote of confidence in the secretaries and committee.

The Rev. Dr. Hannah briefly seconded the resolution.

On the motion being put, the Rev. George Osborn rose, and in a lengthened speech denounced, with great warmth and vehemence, the conduct of "the men in masks," as he denominated the writers of the "Fly-sheets." Notwithstanding the discursive nature of his address, he was listened to with great attention, and continued amidst frequent outbursts of applause. He paid a high tribute of admiration to the secretaries, the loss of whose services he would regard as a great calamity.

The Rev. Dr. Beaumont, in the midst of great interruption, felt it incumbent upon him to reply to the violent attack made by Mr. Osborn upon his brethren. The meeting, however, would not hear what he had to say on that subject, and the Rev. Dr. waived the question, and proceeded to read extracts from a letter which he had received from China, calling for missionary labour.

The resolution having been carried, a vote of thanks to the Rev. John Scott and Thomas Farmer, was adopted, and the meeting separated.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.—ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The Wesleyan Methodist Conference opened its sittings in Manchester, on Wednesday—the committees having previously been at work upwards of a week, making the necessary preparations. The ministers of the connexion (who were admitted by tickets) assembled for business in the Oldham-street chapel, being the first Manchester circuit. Neither the press nor the public were, of course, admitted, but our correspondent was enabled to get the results after the adjournment of the morning sitting. The Rev. Dr. Newton, President, took the chair, and the usual preliminary forms having been disposed of, Conference proceeded to elect the new President. The following are the number of votes given for each candidate:—

Votes.	Votes.
Rev. Thomas Jackson .. 265	Rev. W. Vevers .. 2
Rev. Wm. Naylor..... 39	Rev. Robert Young .. 2
Rev. Dr. Fowler .. 29	Rev. Dr. Beecham .. 1
Rev. Jno. Lomas .. 10	Rev. G. Cubitt .. 1
Rev. Dr. Dixon .. 5	Rev. Geo. Osborne .. 1
Rev. Dr. Beaumont .. 2	Rev. F. A. West .. 1

Another minister, whose name was not correctly ascertained, also received one vote. Of course the election falls on the Rev. Dr. Jackson, by a large majority. The next important business was the election of secretary, and the Rev. Dr. Hannah, President of Didsbury College, was chosen by a large majority. For secretary the votes were:—

Votes.	Votes.
Rev. Dr. Hannah .. 206	Rev. W. Naylor .. 5
Rev. Jno. Farrar .. 51	Rev. W. Haswell .. 2
Rev. Dr. Dixon .. 8	Rev. Robt. Young .. 2
Rev. Dr. Beaumont .. 6	Rev. Dr. Lomas .. 1

The elections to complete the Legal Hundred fell upon the following ministers:—

- The Rev. Miles Dixon, by seniority.
- The Rev. Geo. Osborne, by nomination.
- The Rev. Peter M' Owen, by nomination.
- The Rev. Alex. Bell (vice Rev. A. Farrar.)
- The Rev. Wm. Howard, by seniority.
- The Rev. Mr. Shipman, by seniority.
- The Rev. Mr. Jewitt, by seniority.
- The Rev. Leonard Fawcett, by seniority.
- The Rev. Mr. Evans, by seniority.
- The Rev. Mr. Load, by nomination.
- The Rev. Benj. Franklin, by seniority.
- The Rev. Barnabas Shaw, by seniority.

The chapel was thrown open at twelve o'clock, when the members of the Wesleyan body generally, and the public, were admitted to prayers. At two o'clock the Conference adjourned the morning sitting, and re-assembled at five o'clock in the evening.

Upon the result of the election of President, the *Patriot* offers the following remarks:—

It was expected that the Liberal candidate would run the nominee of the ruling party very close, but the result has woefully disappointed that too sanguine calculation. The Rev. Joseph Fowler had but twenty-nine votes out

of 333; and, as he had precisely the same number in the ballot for secretary also, it may be taken as showing the exact strength of the Liberal party among those entitled to vote—privilege confined to ministers of at least fourteen years' standing. But, as nearly six hundred ministers are present, the real strength of the party may be much greater; it being a fair presumption that the rising ministry have more sympathy in Liberal principles. The Rev. Thomas Jackson was voted into the chair by the suffrages of 265 of his brethren, and the Rev. Dr. Hannah was elected secretary by 206; the only other candidates of mark being, for the Presidentship, the Rev. W. Naylor, who had thirty-nine votes; and the Rev. John Farrar, for the secretaryship, who had sixty-one. The successful candidates belong to the ruling party, and are the theological tutors in the two Colleges at Richmond and Didsbury. Mr. Farrar belongs to the same party, and is classical tutor in the former institution. Mr. Naylor is supposed to hold moderate views, and was the candidate of the ruling party when it was thought expedient to have a President who would pursue a conciliatory course; but (so it is alleged at least) when the appearance of a considerable increase in the Connexion encouraged the ruling party to think of adopting rigorous measures towards the extreme Opposition, they transferred their support, to the just dissatisfaction of Mr. Naylor, from that gentleman to Mr. Jackson, who, though of mild character, is highly Conservative. Another indication of the feeling of the Conference was afforded by the election into the Hundred of the Rev. George Osborne, who has laboured incessantly to bring to light the concealed authors of the "Fly-sheets." This honour, rarely conferred upon so young a man, has been awarded to him by 260 votes; while Mr. Dunn, one of the leaders of the Opposition, could command but twenty. The friends of Mr. Fowler, who was chosen Secretary last year, would account for his present failure by representing that his health is bad; but it is useless to attempt to hide the evident temper of the Conference, or to deny that the ruling party have achieved a great triumph. Could the people have taken part in the proceeding, the result would, probably, have been very different.

The PRESIDENT, in his introductory speech, declared, in reference to the "Fly-sheets," amidst loud and prolonged cheering, that the evil must not merely be checked, but done away with. He did not know, he said, who were the agitators, or in what way the Conference would deal with them; only, "it would not be in the spirit of vindictiveness, but for the glory of God, and in pity to the offenders." The Rev. RICHARD REECE, the oldest minister in the body, likewise called upon the Conference to disentangle itself from the imputation that there were men within it keeping up the evil which the President had alluded. The ex-President, too (the Rev. Dr. NEWTON), in taking leave of office, intimated, that "he expected great things from this Conference, the most numerous he ever saw." To indicate his meaning, he added: "The time was come when the Conference must take a firm stand. To go on exercising forbearance, would be to connive at the evil. He expected that this evil spirit would be put down." This, like every preceding allusion to the subject, elicited cheers, which seem to announce, that, whatever the leading men may propose, the Conference at large are prepared to adopt.

On Thursday morning, the Rev. Dr. NEWTON announced the death of the Rev. Edward Batty, who at twelve o'clock on the preceding day was present at the Conference, gave his votes, returned home complaining of being poorly, and on Thursday morning early died of Asiatic cholera. The medical gentleman who visited the deceased minister, exhorted him shortly before his death to be calm. Mr. Batty replied, "I have been for forty years preparing for death, and I am not afraid to die." Both the sittings on Thursday were spent in examining candidates for the ministry. There were 53 names of gentlemen in England proposed from the various district meetings; 10 on mission stations, and about an equal number in Ireland. Part of Friday morning was also spent in examining the candidates, and at the conclusion of this business, the morning and the whole of the evening sittings were occupied with the inquiry, "Who have died during the year?" Amongst the ministers who have died are the following:—The Revs. Abraham G. Farrar, Richd. Cooper, James Mole, Thomas Baker, Henry Groves, Edward Batty, Joseph Armstrong, John Rogers, Richard Greenwood, John Radford, David Morgan, Thomas Jones, Robert Jones, Moses Dunn, George Marsland, John Haslin, &c. The ministers who have died in England number about 53; those on the mission station, 10.

NEW BISHOPRIES IN INDIA.—It is intended, as soon as circumstances will admit, to subdivide the present enormous diocese of Calcutta, and to erect a bishopric of Agra, stretching over the conquered Punjab. A large number of additional clergymen will be sent out, and will be maintained by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. It is stated that the first bishop of the new diocese will be the Venerable Thomas Dealtry, B.C.L., the officiating minister of St. John's Episcopal Chapel, Bedford-row, London. Mr. Dealtry held for many years the Archdeaconry of Calcutta. A second new bishopric will be erected in Tinnivelly, which is at present under the episcopal jurisdiction of the Bishop of Madras. Within the last three years there have been built in one single district of the Tinnivelly mission (Edeyenkoody), four large and seven small churches, with accommodation for 2,940 worshippers; and four central and ten village-schools, calculated to hold 680 boys and girls. There are about 14,000 native converts under instruction in the Propagation Society's missions in the province of Tinnivelly, and nearly 12,000 in the new missions in the diocese of Madras. The Church Missionary Society has also a large clerical and lay staff in those districts of Southern India. It is expected that the bishopric of

Tinnivelly will be conferred on the Venerable Arch-deacon Shortland, B.D., who, in addition to his episcopal duties, will have the supervision of the collegiate grammar-schools at Vediarpooram and Sawyerpooram, with a view to train up a body of native clergy and catechists. To these institutions several foundation scholarships are attached. At Vediarpooram, there are at present upwards of fifty native students, and at Sawyerpooram, 140 boys and young men.

KETTERING.—CHURCH-RATE.—On the 22nd of June, 1848, a vestry was held, in this town, to lay a church-rate. It was continued by adjournments till the 2nd of August, when the chairman declared the rate to be carried by a majority of 174 votes to 133. The opponents of the rate, however, maintained that instead of being in a minority of about forty, they had a majority of about fifty votes, and that the rate was for that and other reasons illegal. The churchwardens, notwithstanding, proceeded to collect it. Some persons, members of the Society of Friends and others, refused payment. Summons were issued on the 3rd of March, and on the 12th of that month, the recusants appeared with their solicitor, James Richardson, Esq., of Leeds. The magistrates advised that the case should by mutual consent be referred to some eminent legal authority. This was done, and on Friday last the decision was given to the effect that the rate is an illegal one. How deplorable that a congregation calling itself Christian should thus seek to pay its own expenses by legal robbery, and subject itself to the delay, mortification, and disappointment consequent upon such injustice. It ought to be universally known that members of the Society of Friends can deny the legality of a church-rate before the magistrates, and that consequently in every parish in which "Friends" reside, the validity of a rate may be thoroughly investigated without an appeal to an ecclesiastical court. In conducting the case of the Kettering Nonconformists, Mr. Richardson did not satisfy himself with the cross-examination of the witnesses and oral pleading, but handed to the magistrates a written case very carefully drawn up: a mode of proceeding which, it is submitted, is highly expedient to adopt in all similar attempts to oppose a church-rate. Six objections were raised to the rate. The first four, the arbitrating council thought would probably be overruled; the fifth he deemed fatal; the sixth, which was based on the omission of the church-land from the rate, he gave no opinion upon. It is mentioned now as a point well deserving of notice. The church-land at Kettering consists of about eighty acres, held from time immemorial, and more than 350 acres appropriated at the time of the enclosure in 1805, in lieu of tithes. It cannot be doubted that these 350 acres were liable to church-rates before the enclosure: there is no exemption from church-rate by the enclosure act: *ergo*, they are liable to church-rates still.

THE REV. MR. ALLIES AND HIS DIOCESAN.—Our readers will recollect the shuffling attempt of the Rector of Launton, Oxon, to reconcile his openly avowed anti-Protestant creed with the articles of the Established Church, of which he continues to be a minister. At length, however, Bishop Wilberforce has felt compelled to move in the business; and after, we presume, a previous correspondence, which has not been made public, he has addressed a letter to the Venerable the Archdeacon of Oxford, informing him, and requesting him to make the clergy of the diocese acquainted with the communication, that he had felt it to be "his painful duty to censure Mr. Allies's volume, as contradicting the Thirty-nine Articles;" and also, that his censure had "drawn from Mr. Allies" a letter, which was held by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and himself, to be "sufficient to allow" him (the Bishop) "not to originate legal proceedings against him." This letter is as follows:—

Launton, Bicester, May 15, 1842.

MY LORD.—I regret that anything in the book that I have published should appear to my diocesan to be contrary to the Articles of the Church of England, or calculated to depreciate that Church in comparison with the Church of Rome; and I undertake not to publish a second edition of the work.

I declare my adherence to the Articles in their plain, literal, and grammatical sense, and will not preach or teach anything contrary to such Articles in their plain, literal, and grammatical sense. I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's dutiful servant in Christ,

(Signed) THOS. W. ALLIES.

The Lord Bishop of Oxford.
It is somewhat remarkable, that, whereas this letter bears date the 16th of May, the Bishop's communication to the Archdeacon was not made till July 3, seven weeks afterwards. His lordship proceeds to say that, "under the circumstances," (that is, the first edition being all sold) he treats Mr. Allies's proposal not to publish any second edition, as if he had originally showed his book to his diocesan, and, in deference to his opinion, abstained from publishing it; and further, he "accepts the assurance given by Mr. Allies, as to his future conduct, as satisfactory."

HEARTLESS CONDUCT OF A CLERGYMAN.—The village of Caldecote, Rutland, was thrown into a state of great excitement last Sunday, by the conduct of the clergyman in relation to the funeral of a poor widow. An arrangement had been made between the clergyman and the friends of the deceased that the corpse should be interred at a quarter past 12 o'clock, immediately after the morning service. Accordingly, the reverend gentleman appeared in his surplice, book in hand, at the gate of the churchyard; the bell tolled, and the procession, arranged and attended by the sexton, was seen wending its way to the consecrated spot. Now, however, when

the corpse was within a few paces of the churchyard, a change passed over his reverence: he threw off his surplice and gave it to a boy, telling him to inform the mourners they might send to him at Liddington (two miles distant), where he resides, and make a new arrangement on the morrow. Off he rode, leaving the wonder-struck and disappointed mourners to follow the corpse back to the cottage.—The more charitable among the villagers attribute this conduct to the reverend gentleman's gastronomic propensities, and suggest the attraction of a good dinner. Some, however, not being persuaded of this, seeing that his reverence was much too late for the morning service and omitted the sermon, suggest his pious dread of the heretical effluvia from one who had been accustomed to worship God in a conventicle. However it may be accounted for, the excitement was very great, and naturally led the friends of the deceased to think of some other means of interment for the corpse. The Rev. G. Amos, Independent minister of King's Cliffe, happening to be in the village, at the request of the friends kindly consented to conduct a service in the widow's cottage. After the service, in the evening, the corpse was again borne to the churchyard, attended by a large concourse, many of whom came from the neighbouring villages; and after the singing of a hymn outside the churchyard, the body was silently deposited in the grave. The greatest possible order prevailed, and it was the general opinion that a more orderly, impressive, and "honourable" funeral had never been witnessed in the village.—*Stamford Mercury.*

THE LIVING OF COCKERHAM, near Lancaster, has been presented by the patron, John Villiers Dent, Esq., to the Rev. Francis Hill Sewell, eldest son of the late General Sewell, of Twyford Lodge, Sussex, and grandson of the late Sir Edmund Macnaughten, Bart., of Bush Mills, in the county of Antrim.

Mr. MACNAUGHTAN, of Paisley, has intimated his intention to accept the call from Belfast.—*Scottish Press.*

There are in Canterbury fifteen parish churches, and yet there is only one clergyman to whom a settled income of £300 a-year is secured.

PROGRESS TO ROME.—The Rev. Mr. Wenham, late of Magdalen College, and some time since chaplain at Ceylon, was a few days ago ordained a priest of Rome by Bishop Wiseman. Mr. Wenham, it is understood, is to join the order of Oratorians under Fathers Faber and Newman. Another "sign of the times," is a splendid Gothic church which has just reared its imposing front in Farm-street, Berkeley-square, at the instance of the Jesuits, and which is to be opened and solemnly consecrated about the end of the month.—*Globe.*

THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE, NORWICH.—Hundreds of the youth in this city are, we believe, awaiting with anxious expectation the opening of the People's College. The opening of the People's educational establishment will be celebrated on the 15th of next month, by a *soirée* in the Assembly Rooms, at which their friend, the Rev. R. S. Bayley—to whose highly instructive and pleasing lectures they have so recently listened with no ordinary gratification—together with the three masters of the College, and several other gentlemen, who take a deep and lively interest in the education of the people, will be present. The adult classes, for persons of both sexes above the age of sixteen, will be opened almost immediately after the *soirée*, and will doubtless be joined by large numbers. We may add, that one of the most pleasing features of the plan on which the establishment will be conducted—a feature to which we have on a previous occasion alluded—is the intention to preclude the possibility of anything like a sectarian bias to the course of education adopted. As a guarantee for the carrying out of this principle, it has been purposely arranged that one of the masters should be a gentleman belonging to the Church of England, one a Roman Catholic, and the other a Protestant Dissenter. The head master will be Dr. Henry White, Graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, and of Heidelberg University. Dr. White, it will be remembered, is the author of a translation of M. Thiers' recent work, and of D'Aubigné's History of the Reformation. The second master will be Mr. H. A. Shephard, one of the late tutors of St. Edmund's College, Hertfordshire; and the third master, who will conduct the writing and commercial department of the instruction, will be Mr. Thomas Halliwell, of Burnley, Lancashire. The Rev. R. S. Bayley himself will, for some time, be the President of the Institution.—*Norfolk News.*

ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE IN A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.—On Sunday evening, about half-past eight o'clock, the staircase connected with a room used as a temporary chapel, in Charles-street, Drury-lane, by persons connected with the Roman Catholic persuasion, gave way, while a number of the attendants at the place of worship were upon it. Loud shrieks were heard from those who were among the sufferers, when several of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood hastened to their assistance, and succeeded in removing many who, it was found, had received various injuries and contusions. They were taken to their homes, where they received medical assistance. On the arrival of the police, the ladders belonging to the division were put to the windows of the room, as was also the fire escape; by which means others were extricated, some being apparently in a lifeless state. By ten o'clock an immense crowd was collected, and every effort was made to rescue the sufferers. One woman was found to have been killed, and 30 persons more or less injured.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ZION CHAPEL, GRAVESEND.—Anniversary services were held at this place of worship on Wednesday, July 25th, when sermons were preached by the Rev. William Brock, of Bloomsbury Chapel, and the Rev. Dr. Leifchild, of Craven Chapel, London. The attendance was numerous, and the statements respecting the church and congregation encouraging. In order to supply the increasing demand for accommodation, it has been unanimously determined to proceed at an early period to the erection of galleries, and upwards of a hundred pounds are already provided towards this object; the collections after the morning and evening services, besides other contributions, amounting to £43 14s. 10d.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION FRIENDLY SOCIETY, under the patronage of the Rev. Caleb Morris. The members of this society celebrated their third anniversary on Tuesday, the 17th of July, by a social repast at the British School-room, Nevil's-court, Fetter-lane. The report was read by the secretary, Mr. Joseph Hunt, from which it appeared that the society consisted of forty-four members, and the funds amounted to £107 10s. 1d. The expenses, including printing, rent, &c., were only £9 12s. 8d. Many remarks were made on the superiority of societies admitting none but members of Christian churches over those of a more general character, which were too often supported more for the benefit of the publican than for that of the members. After this, an interesting discussion ensued on the importance of life insurance, which occupied the remainder of the evening, several of the members expressing their determination immediately to follow the example of those who had already insured. The meeting separated at about eleven o'clock, highly gratified with the progress the society had made in so short a time.

BAPTIST OFFICIAL CHANGES.—We understand that the Rev. Joseph Angus, A.M., has accepted the office of President of the Baptist College, at Stepney, and will assume his functions on the opening of the session. The vacancy thus created in the Secretariat of the Baptist Missionary Society is not yet filled up. It is proposed to appoint two secretaries for the future, and the committee now awaits the joint answer of the Rev. Frederick Trestrail and Mr. E. Bean Underhill, to whom the appointment has been offered. Mr. Trestrail is Secretary to the Baptist Irish Society, whose committee are extremely desirous to retain his services.—*Patriot.*

ACADEMICAL DEGREE.—On Thursday, the 19th instant, the Senatus of King's College, Aberdeen, conferred the degree of LL.D. on the Rev. Thomas Boaz, of Calcutta. This honour has been conferred, not more as a tribute to Mr. Boaz's character and abilities, than in consideration of his successful efforts to establish a College at Calcutta.

THE REV. G. HOYLE, of Manchester, has received and accepted a unanimous and most cordial invitation from the church assembling in Heywood Chapel, Northowram, near Halifax (late under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. White, deceased), and intends commencing his pastoral duties there on the first Lord's-day in September.

WELFORD.—On Wednesday, April the 25th, the Rev. Walter Gill, late of Hackney College, was ordained to the pastoral office over the Congregational church, Welford, Northamptonshire.

WESLEYAN METHODIST ASSOCIATION.—The fourteenth annual assembly of this body commenced its sitting in Pleasant-street Chapel, Liverpool, at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning last. The president of the last assembly took the chair. After singing and prayer, the testimonials of the persons claiming to be members of the annual assembly were examined. After the names of the representatives had been read over, the president read the clause of the foundation deed relative to the election of president. Upon the ballot having been taken, the Rev. George Smith was declared duly elected to the office of president. The Rev. Robert Eckett was re-elected to the office of connexional secretary. The thanks of the assembly were then presented to the Rev. H. Breeden, ex-president, and to the Rev. R. Eckett, secretary, for their valuable services during the past year. The Revs. E. Darke and E. W. Buckley were appointed to act as sub-secretaries. The remainder of the morning's sitting was appropriated to devotional exercises. At the afternoon's sitting, committees were appointed to examine the finances of the connexion, the affairs of the book-room, &c., and communications from a number of the circuits were read. During the whole of Thursday and the forenoon of Friday, the assembly was engaged in making the annual examination as to the personal and ministerial characters of the preachers. During this investigation the assembly sat in committee with closed doors. In the afternoon the doors were thrown open to the members of the society, as usual, and various circuit communications were read to the assembly. It is expected that there will be an increase in the number of members on the year, of from seven to eight hundred. The greatest cordiality of feeling has, so far, characterised the proceedings of the assembly. "The spirit of love, of power, and of a sound mind," appears to rest upon the assembled representatives of our churches. There is preaching in Pleasant-street Chapel, during the assembly, at five o'clock in the morning and at seven o'clock in the evening. To-morrow (Sunday) the pulpits of the Association in Liverpool and its neighbourhood will be occupied by ministers attending the assembly, and various out-door services will be held.—*Liverpool Journal.*

CHIGWELL.—A public examination of the Sunday and British Schools connected with the Independent

Chapel, Chigwell, took place on the afternoon of Wednesday last. A large class was first examined by the Rev. E. Corbishley (the minister), in biblical knowledge; and afterwards, the whole of the pupils were examined by the teacher of the British School, in reading, writing, English grammar, geography, history, mental arithmetic, domestic economy, singing, &c. Specimens of writing and needlework were passed round among the company assembled, and, as well as the answers to the questions put in examination, manifested satisfactory progress. The Rev. Samuel Luke, of Orange-street Chapel, London, delivered an appropriate address to the children, after which they partook of cake and tea in the school-room, the weather not permitting their adjournment to the forest, as was intended. A number of friends also took tea together, after which a public meeting was held, Ebenezer Clarke, Esq., of Walthamstow, presiding.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, YORKSHIRE.—The Rev. W. B. Davies having resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church, Boroughbridge, the Rev. G. Catterall, late of Accrington College, has received and accepted a unanimous invitation from the above church to be their pastor. He entered upon his labours on the first Sunday in July.

CHESTER-LE-STREET, DURHAM.—On Wednesday, the 25th of July, the Rev. Charles Ridley, late of Rotherham College, was ordained to the pastorate of the Congregational Church, Chester-le-Street. The services of the day were commenced by the Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., of Newcastle, reading suitable portions of scripture and offering prayer. The introductory discourse was delivered by the Rev. J. W. Richardson, of Tottenham-court Chapel, London. The Rev. A. Reid, of Newcastle, proposed the usual questions, which were replied to with ability by the new pastor. The Rev. Archibald Jack, M.A., of North Shields, offered the ordination prayer, with the laying on of hands. After the conclusion of the morning service, the ministers and friends from the town and surrounding neighbourhood sat down to an excellent dinner provided at the Lambton Arms Inn; the Rev. Professor Stowell, of Rotherham College, efficiently and humorously discharging the duties of chairman. In the evening the scriptures were read and prayer offered by the Rev. R. C. Pritchett, of Darlington. The charge to the minister was given by the Rev. Professor Stowell, and the sermon to the church and congregation was preached by the Rev. J. Parsons, of York. The Revs. J. B. Lister, of Northallerton, Goodall, of Durham, and Henderson, of North Shields, took part in the interesting services. Both morning and evening the congregations were large and respectable. The day was full of promise and hope. May the union thus formed prove blessed and happy!

BELGRAVE CHAPEL, LEEDS.—On Thursday last, the church and congregation worshipping in the above chapel assembled for the purpose of giving a welcome to their newly-elected minister, the Rev. George William Conder. The meeting was held in the school-rooms beneath the chapel, which have just received considerable improvement by an addition of upwards of three feet in height, throwing the two rooms into one, and other alterations, fairly entitling them to rank among the largest and most convenient in the town. On this occasion the room was gracefully decorated with evergreens, wreaths of flowers, and fine conservatory plants. Upwards of 400 persons sat down to tea. After tea, the chair was taken by John Wilkinson, Esq., of Gledhow Mount, one of the trustees of the chapel. A hymn having been sung and prayer offered, the chairman then called on gentlemen representing the following sections of the church, and institutions connected with it, to give the welcome to the pastor:—the deacons, the trustees, the church, the Sabbath-schools, the Bible-class, the prayer-meetings, the families of the congregation, the lay preachers, the West Riding Colleges, foreign missions, town missions, and the Mechanics' Institution and Philosophical Society. Each speaker gave to the pastor a most hearty welcome, to which he, at different periods of the evening, very feelingly and warmly responded. The enthusiastic manner in which Mr. Conder was received on rising to address the meeting, the more than cordial feeling expressed by the various speakers, the unequivocal demonstration of sympathy on the part of the assembly, and the excellent spirit pervading the meeting, clearly showed that it was impossible for any pastor to have entered on such a sphere under more encouraging auspices; and also, that whatever of dissension might have heretofore manifested itself, and which was perhaps only to have been expected, has now disappeared. Warm-heartedness and Christian harmony eminently characterised the whole proceedings.—*From a Correspondent.*

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. DR. NOLAN.—The friends of the Rev. Dr. Nolan, who, as is pretty generally known, retired some weeks ago from the pastorate of the Church assembling in Ducie Chapel, met last (Friday) evening in the chapel to present their late minister with a testimonial of their esteem for his character and for the services which he had rendered them during the period of his ministry. The assembly was numerous. J. Sidebottom, Esq., presided, and surrounding him were many ministers and gentlemen of Dr. Nolan's intimate acquaintance. The Chairman having assured the meeting of his deep sympathy with, and high respect for, the late pastor of the church, called upon Messrs. John Burd and W. B. Horner, on the part of the church, and Messrs. Smyth and Broadbent, on the part of the congregation, to present the mark of esteem then before them to the gentleman for whom it was designed. The testimonial consists of a timepiece of most elegant construction, enclosed in a large

glass shade, at the foot of which is placed the following inscription:—

Presented by members of the church and congregation assembling in Ducie Chapel, Manchester, as a testimonial of their affection and respect to the Rev. Edward Henry Nolan, LL.D. Ph.D. Under his auspices the church was founded, and the above-named place of worship erected, and by his useful labours the former has been increased from nine members, with which number it commenced, to 239, the number upon the books at his resignation. The church was formed August 7th, 1838; Ducie Chapel opened May 6th, 1840.

The presentation was made by Mr. John Burd in an appropriate address. Mr. W. B. Horner followed, and Mr. Smyth, who had known Dr. Nolan for many years before he became the minister of that chapel, and who said that the people with whom the doctor then lived, and to whom he ministered, still cherished his name in their fond recollections. Mr. Broadbent followed very briefly, and after a few observations from the Chairman, the Rev. Dr. Nolan acknowledged in an eloquent and touching speech the manifestation of the esteem of his people. The meeting, after several other addresses, concluded by recommending the church to consider the propriety of immediately requesting Dr. Nolan to return to their pulpit as pastor.—*Manchester Examiner.*

ALBION CHAPEL, LONDON.—A correspondent complains of the imperfect and inaccurate statement given in a late number relative to the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Young, and gives the following explanation. We may observe that the paragraph was copied from a Scotch contemporary:—"The grounds on which our minister stated that he had been led to contemplate the purpose of resigning his pastoral charge were entirely spiritual in their nature,—not originating in the temporal circumstances of the congregation,—but in an earnest conviction of the deep responsibility of his position as a teacher of Christian truth, and the apprehension that there were not such indications of spiritual life and progress as attested to himself and to the minds of his people the reality of his work. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the impression made upon the meeting by this communication from Mr. Young, and when he had retired all present manifested the most eager earnestness to unite in any measure which might have the effect of inducing him to alter his purpose. The utmost unanimity and enthusiasm pervaded the meeting, a large number of those present giving, in succession, the strongest expression to their feelings of personal regard for their minister and appreciation of his ministerial labours. The following motion, having been duly proposed and seconded, was adopted with the most manifest unanimity and earnestness, there not being one dissentient:—

The members and seafarers present at this meeting, having heard from Mr. Young the announcement of his intention shortly to resign the pastoral charge of this church, agree to express their deep sense of the great worth of his character as a man, and of his high qualifications and sincere devotedness as minister of this church. They resolve to unite in assuring him of their entire esteem and confidence, and in most urgently soliciting him to abandon the intention of resigning his charge; while they profess their utmost readiness to adopt any arrangement which may tend to secure his personal comfort and to promote the success of his ministry.

It was also unanimously agreed to appoint a committee, consisting of four members of the session and three other members of the church, to convey this resolution, and to express the strong and unanimous feeling of the congregation. So enthusiastic was the spirit of the meeting, as to create a general sense in the minds of those present that, in the state of feeling indicated by the meeting, it would be almost impossible for Mr. Young to take the step he had contemplated; and, at all events, it was altogether premature, in the present circumstances of the case, to have publicly announced his resignation.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT RHYL.—On Monday week a young lady, named Anson, from either Abercavenny or Birmingham, was unfortunately drowned whilst bathing on the shore at Rhyl. It appears that Miss Anson and three cousins (one of whom is a medical gentleman from Birmingham, with his two sisters), have been staying at the Belvoir hotel, Rhyl, for short time, during which they have been in the habit of bathing occasionally. Miss Anson and one of her cousins went to the bath on Monday week, and having been observed to be somewhat incautious, they were admonished to be careful, as the tide was running very rapidly. By some means or other, however, they proceeded too far, and were both carried by the tide a considerable distance beyond their depth. A brazier, named Williams, observing their perilous situation, swam to their assistance, and succeeded in rescuing Miss Anson's cousin, who was the furthest from the shore, and a gentleman named Sergeant swam to Miss Anson's aid, but, although making the most noble efforts, he was unable to bring her to land. The Rev. Henry Reynolds, of Plas Draw, Denbighshire, a most powerful and splendid swimmer, who fortunately was upon the beach, swam out to the sinking lady, and succeeded in bringing her to shore. She only gasped once or twice, and then died. All possible means were adopted to restore animation, but they proved unsuccessful. It is said that the deceased young lady was engaged to be married in a short time to her cousin, the gentleman referred to in the former part of this paragraph.

We learn with deep regret that Mr. Denison, the member for West Surrey, is in such a state of health, as to give much uneasiness to his friends.—*Globe.*

SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—From the report of this society, which has just celebrated its anniversary at Glasgow, we learn that five hundred lectures, sermons, and addresses, had been delivered during the year, and that 5,368,950 pages of tracts and other publications had been issued from the office during the same time.

CORRESPONDENCE.

VOLUNTARYISM AND FACTORY SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—Having occasion to glance over the recent Reports of the Inspectors of Factories, my attention was arrested by the following gratuitous expression of opinion by Leonard Horner, Esq., one of the inspectors, and having in his charge the very heart of the manufacturing districts, respecting the voluntary principle in relation to factory schools. In his report for 1847 he thus writes:—"I wish some of those who have been extolling so loudly the voluntary system, as all-sufficient for the education of the humbler classes, and have been throwing impediments in the way of the efforts of Government to give aid towards the establishment and maintenance of good schools by grants of the public money, would visit some of those places called schools, to which factory children are frequently sent, and to which, in many cases, they must go, as no better are within their reach." He then proceeds to describe these schools as being in a wretched state, requiring incessant and painful struggles for support, having teachers miserably paid, and resting, indeed, in hopeless dependence on an utterly inadequate source. And, finally, to show the true aim of his paragraph, that there might be no mistake about it, he concludes by saying, "We might as reasonably expect the voluntary system to provide an army and navy adequate to the defence of the country." Not a bad idea that; if the army and navy were supported by voluntary contributions, as it is not wholly chimerical to suppose, we should not have to advocate for financial reform in either case, and still both should be "adequate to the defence of the country." Not to digress, however, I could not but ponder this opinion of Mr. Horner's whilst continuing my examination for another purpose, and was consequently not a little gratified when my eye rested on a certain return contained in his report for the half year ending 30th April, 1849, the latest.

But remembering that many of your readers are ignorant of our famous Factories' Regulation Acts, I would briefly state that one provision of a late act was, that all fines imposed for breaches of factory laws should be devoted to the assistance of factory schools, the grants to be apportioned by the inspector of the district, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. It would justly follow in the minds of unprejudiced persons that these grants would be made to the most necessitous cases; and, if the voluntary schools were in such pitiful circumstances, that they would be the first to apply for, and would most promptly receive, such benevolent aid. You will participate them in my delight, if not in my surprise, sir, when I met with the return alluded to, and which is given below (see page 11 of the Report):—

SCHOOLS.

"The following grants from the Penalties' Fund have been made to schools in which children employed in factories are educated:

" To the <i>Church</i> school at Wardle, near Rochdale, towards the salary of a trained master, for the year 1849.....	£15
" To the <i>Church</i> school at High Crompton, near Rochdale, towards the formation of a school lending library	10
" To the <i>National</i> school at Bolton, to obtain a better supply of school-books, under the direction of the vicar.....	10
" To the <i>National</i> school attached to the Church of St. Michael, in Blackburn, for the purpose of procuring school-books, maps, and school furniture	15
" To the <i>National</i> school at Newchurch, Rossendale, for the purpose of obtaining a better supply of books, and materials for teaching ..	10
" To the school attached to the <i>Parish Church</i> of Rochdale, to purchase a supply of large maps.....	10
" To the factory school attached to the Ancoats Lyceum, in Manchester, for the purpose of establishing a school-room lending library, and to obtain some desks and other furniture	25
" To the <i>Church</i> school of New-lane, Oswaldtwistle, near Blackburn, to enable the rector to obtain a supply of books.....	5
" To the <i>Roman Catholic</i> school at Bedford Leigh, near Manchester, to obtain a better supply of books, &c., for teaching	10
" To the school attached to <i>St. Paul's Church</i> , Stalybridge, near Manchester, to obtain a supply of books	15
" To the <i>Wesleyan</i> day-school in <i>St. Domingo</i> -street, Oldham, for the purchase of books, maps, &c.....	15
	£140"

Not reflecting improperly for a moment upon the purpose to which this money is applied, but taking it for granted that Mr. Horner still holds to his views as expressed in 1847, these two extracts from his reports, presented by command of her Majesty to both Houses of Parliament, "must be allowed to look very pretty when placed in juxtaposition. Either he has acted with gross partiality in disregarding applications from the voluntary day-schools, or none have been made. Either he has thought that after all they were not in such great need of Government aid as administered by him, or they have. Upon any or all of the horns of these dilemmas Mr. Horner may place himself, but let him no longer speak slightly of willingness, for he must be well aware, as are his subordinates, that the voluntary schools in connexion with factories are amongst the best existing, as the writer can amply testify concerning those in his neighbourhood.

J. M'K.

THE WAR BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—At the meeting of the Court of Common Council on Thursday, Mr. Gilpin gave notice of the following motion:—

That this Court do present an humble address to her Majesty the Queen, that she will be graciously pleased to direct the noble lord, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to take such steps as may appear to him desirable (without involving an appeal to arms) to effect the peaceable settlement of the question now occasioning so much bloodshed between Austria and Hungary, and to protest, energetically, against the occupation of Hungary by the troops of the Emperor of Russia.

BREAKFAST TO THE REV. J. SHORE.

A public breakfast took place at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, on Thursday morning, for the purpose of affording the metropolitan friends of the Rev. James Shore an opportunity of congratulating that gentleman personally upon his release from Exeter Gaol. The chair was occupied by Edward Swaine, Esq. The Rev. Mr. Shore sat upon the Chairman's right, and at the principal table were the Rev. Mr. Hinton, the Rev. Mr. Binney, the Rev. Mr. Weir, the Rev. Mr. Craig, the Rev. Samuel Green, the Rev. Dr. Cox, the Rev. Dr. Massie, the Rev. Andrew Reed, and several other ministers belonging to various religious denominations.

When the cloth had been removed and grace said,

The CHAIRMAN rose and expressed his regret that Earl Ducie had been prevented by unavoidable circumstances from presiding on the interesting occasion. He then congratulated the Rev. Mr. Shore, in the name of the meeting, on his release from prison, and his re-appearance in the metropolis. The Christian public believed him to have been made the subject of persecution, and they rejoiced at the spirit with which he had sustained himself during the trying crisis through which he had passed. He had long and nobly endured incarceration for the simple crime of having preached the gospel. The public rejoiced at his release on account of his family, who must have suffered greatly during his imprisonment, and they trusted that he would now proceed in his excellent work of converting souls to Christ, hindered by none, and supported by all who loved the truth in sincerity [hear].

The Rev. Mr. Shore, on rising, was hailed with loud cheers. He said he felt deeply indebted to the company for the kindness they had shown him, and especially for the manifestation of feelings elicited by the course he had pursued in favour of religious freedom. As an individual, it was not a matter of much moment to him whether he was in prison or whether he had his liberty, but as it regarded the community generally it certainly was a subject of very grave consideration whether the preaching of the gospel was to be followed by imprisonment, or whether religion should be entirely free [hear, hear]. It was on this ground he had always endeavoured to fix the attention of the public to the charge against him. It was simply for preaching and praying with his congregation without the consent of the Bishop of Exeter, after he had done everything in his power legally to take the status of a Nonconformist minister—it was on this ground, and this alone, that he found himself eventually in gaol; and it was upon the self-same ground that he had said he would be no party to the payment of the costs of the suit [hear, hear]. But let him not be misunderstood. He was by no means insensible of the kindness of his friends in this matter. He believed all had been done for the best; but, so far as the principle was concerned, if the preaching were right the costs must be wrong, and the consequent imprisonment for those costs, as it seemed to him, must be wrong also [loud cheers]. Besides—and this had great weight in his mind—the bishop, by putting him in prison, had placed himself in a wrong position; and he (Mr. Shore) confessed that he was not inclined to free him from that position [hear, and laughter]. He stood upon his right as a minister of Zion, and he was anxious to declare, "Let the bishop liberate me from that prison, or let the system of which he is the instrument bear the scandal and the disgrace" [loud cheers]. But, it might be asked, how was it that he was not now in prison, instead of having the pleasure of meeting so many kind friends on the present occasion? Every time he preached in the archdiocese of Canterbury he was guilty of contempt of Court, and for that contempt he was liable to be incarcerated in a gaol. How then was it that prelatic greatness could tolerate his preaching the gospel? The Rev. Mr. Binney had solved this problem at Exeter, when he said "The Bishops fear the people" [great cheers]—and he (Mr. Shore) believed that he owed his present liberty to the salutary dread thus created. But, although the masses of the people were now on the side of Christian freedom, it did not follow that they would always remain so; and therefore the law ought to be placed in a more satisfactory state than it was at present [hear]. Now this consideration of the influence of the people led him to make a remark or two on a point of great importance. He had little doubt—he might say he had no doubt—that more than three-fourths of the pulpits in the diocese of Exeter were now filled with clergymen more or less of the Puseyite school. When these ministers of the establishment were supported by national funds, and were employed to diffuse error and to prevent the preaching of the truth—so much so that in some cases it was difficult and impossible for a Nonconformist to obtain a room in which to preach—he felt that a weighty responsibility rested upon us to upset by every constitutional means such a malappropriation of the national funds [loud cheers]. Of course it might be difficult to know how to act in a case of the kind, but it was incumbent upon us at all events to consider seriously what could be done to alter such a state of things [hear]. There was nothing which the Puseyites were more averse to than agitation. They wished to keep others quiet and asleep while they were busy sowing the tares. Feeble as his efforts had been, he was greatly censured on account of being an agitator. He had been told that a few days ago a dinner took place at Oxford, at which "three cheers were given for the Bishop of Exeter," "three more for the sister of mercy, Miss Seldon," and "three groans for Mr. Shore" [loud laughter]. If such an humble individual had obtained such an honourable distinction—for he regarded it as such

[hear, hear]—what might not some of his reverend brethren around him receive if they would only exert their power and influence in exposing the giant evils which threatened to convert the establishment of this country into a legalized instrument of oppression by means of the iniquity of tractarian priesthood [hear, and cheers]. He honoured the priesthood of Christ, and was, therefore, jealous of all Christ's rivals. He was also jealous of giving civil powers to those who usurped his priesthood. He believed all monopolies to be bad in principle, and that there were none more injurious and intolerable than those connected with religious matters. He considered that the free liberty of preaching the gospel was heaven's best gift to man, and that it was a duty incumbent upon us, to our country, to posterity, and to God, to do what we could to preserve that privilege [hear]. Peace, doubtless, was very desirable, but he would not have peace at the expense of principle [cheers]. He begged to assure the meeting that his was by no means an isolated case of persecution in the diocese of Exeter. He could cite several others. The first he would take was that of the Rev. Mr. Bultell, who quitted the establishment and preached the riches of Christ under the canopy of heaven. The bishop, hearing of the circumstance, requested the churchwarden of the parish to call a parish meeting, and to levy a church-rate, which rate was to be applied to the purpose of prosecuting Mr. Bultell for having preached the gospel out of doors, and also a Mr. Harris, for having listened to him. The churchwarden called the meeting, but informed the parishioners that he also had heard Mr. Bultell's sermon, that it was an admirable discourse, and that he, for one, could not put his hand in his pocket to prosecute so good a man [cheers]. Another case was that of the Rev. Dr. Bird, who wrote something against Puseyism, and was silenced by the bishop. Finding, at the end of three years, that the bishop had closed every door against him, he built a chapel for himself and preached; and for preaching he was now liable to be exposed to the same proceedings by which he (Mr. Shore) had suffered.

Dr. Beale preached a sermon, which he was requested to print. It contained a passage in which he spoke of the Dissenters as his "erring brethren." The bishop did not object to the word "erring," but he did to the word "brethren," and forthwith the doctor was called upon to retract. This he refused to do, and he was silenced. He afterwards went to Norwich, and there the bishop followed him, and prevented him from getting priest's orders, but subsequently he obtained these orders in Ireland. Then there was the case of the Rev. Mr. Bowden, who was driven into Scotland, for refusing to hold the doctrine of baptismal regeneration. Mr. Shore, having alluded to several other similar cases of persecution in the diocese of Exeter, proceeded to say that several of the clergymen of that diocese would gladly appear amongst the Dissenters if they were not afraid of being put into prison. He then again thanked the evangelical public for their kindness towards him throughout the whole period of his persecution. He could assure them that he quitted Exeter gaol with far greater reluctance than he had entered it. Sustained by a clear conscience and a good cause, he never felt more inwardly happy than when locked up in his solitary cell for the night. He was not surprised, judging from his own experience, that some had passed through the fires of martyrdom with a buoyancy and an elasticity which all the persecutions of the world could not subdue, for he could sincerely testify that, in the cause of Christ, his followers could "rejoice in tribulation." The rev. gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud and protracted cheering.

The Rev. J. H. HINTON, who said he had visited Mr. Shore in prison, and that he now heartily congratulated him upon his liberation, spoke at some length upon the importance of cultivating Christian union.

The Rev. ANDREW REED, of Norwich, thanked Mr. Shore for the noble stand he had made, because, had he been cowed, or had he flinched, much injury would have been done to the cause of civil and religious liberty.

The Rev. DR. BOAZ, from India, said that he had lately visited Exeter, and that a more beautiful diocese was not to be found in England. It might be said of it—

"Every prospect pleases,
The church alone is vile."

The rev. gentleman stated that he had seen in the course of his rambles that "ecclesiastical antiquity" the Bishop of Exeter, and he proceeded to give some amusing instances of what he had heard from his lordship's lips.

The Rev. SAMUEL GREEN and the Rev. Mr. WEIR next addressed the audience upon the subject of Christian steadfastness; after which a letter was read from Sir Culling Eardley, apologizing for his inability to be present.

The Rev. THOMAS BINNEY was the last speaker. He advised the meeting to obtain copies of the bill of costs in Mr. Shore's case, which were now published in sheets, and to frame and hang them up as a curiosity. He assured them that the items were well worth the trouble of perusal. They would serve to illustrate one particular property which, according to St. Paul, a bishop should always possess, and that was, vigilance. The Bishop of Exeter was uncommonly vigilant—[hear, hear, and laughter]—for he seemed to be watching all the ecclesiastics and people in his diocese, and coming down upon them if they offended [hear, and renewed laughter].

The proceedings terminated about eleven o'clock.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

LAWS AGAINST THE PRESS.

The Legislative Assembly spent several days in preliminary discussion of the new law on the press, before entering on its details. The debate first acquired interest in the hands of M. Jules Favre, who made an animated speech against the bill. He declared that there was but one step from the repression of thought to the Holy Inquisition. As to Socialism, it would not do when human reason by chance lost itself to cry anathema; but light must be let in—in place of condemning, they must teach. M. Barrault vehemently accused the Right of Hating the Republic; and the reproach was encountered by cries of "Yes, yes!" with equally significant exclamations. M. Thiers delivered a speech which has been pronounced his masterpiece in point of style and persuasiveness. It was the most direct attack on the principles of the Mountain, and on the Revolution itself, that has been made. M. Thiers contended that there cannot in society be unbounded liberty of any kind; he justified "the laws of September," both on principle and by reference to the acts of the Provisional Government of the Revolution of 1848. He threw out a significant hint—

Our soil is strewed with ruins. Several monarchies have fallen; that of genius has fallen; so has that of the old right; so has that of conventional right—and no good citizen can rejoice at it. But do not forget that the Monarchical form of government is not the only one that has fallen—the Republic also was laid low; there were, in fact, overthrows for all. I do not wish to predict anything, but if the excellence of governments is to be measured by their duration, the advantage will certainly not be to the Republic.

In the sitting of the Assembly, on Thursday, the first six articles of the bill relative to the press were agreed to. A great number of amendments were brought forward by the Opposition, but all of them were rejected.

The law respecting the press passed by a majority of 400 votes against 146 on Friday. M. Nettlement had proposed to suspend the law against hawkers of journals in the provinces during the fifteen days preceding an election: but M. Barrot would admit of no such exception. He wanted, he said, to guard the rural districts from poison. Now, as there has never been disorderly tendencies in the rural districts, it is difficult to conceive what fear there was of poison. As it is, the priests are masters of the elections in the rural districts, and M. Barrot's law will secure them undisturbed mastery. M. Nettlement's amendment had, however, 193 votes—a large minority. An additional article for suspending journals that were under accusation was carried. So was a clause, enabling the judges to refuse bail to an editor on the first prosecution and arrest.

PROROGATION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The committee on the question of the prorogation of the French legislative assembly drew up a report, approving of the measure, and proposing that the assembly should adjourn from the 13th of next August to the 30th of September. During the time of the prorogation, a committee of twenty-five members will be chosen by ballot, and by absolute majority. On Saturday there was a stormy debate on the subject. M. E. Arago spoke vigorously against any prorogation. In the course of his speech he read a document, unsigned, it is true, but entitled "Société Française," the object of which is to declare the first President of the Republic president for life. "While such documents as these are flying about Paris," said M. Arago, "it is no time for us to take our pleasure in the fields; we ought to remain at our posts." At last M. Dufaure got up, and said that the Chamber was the best judge of the matter; that it must decide for itself whether the prorogation be advisable or no, but that he thought that it would be advisable to give the government some little leisure to prepare those plans for the public welfare, to which it could not now give due attention in the turmoil of public affairs.

On Saturday, the first article of the Prorogation Bill was voted by 308 to 258, and then the entire bill by 294 to 247.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROVINCIAL TOUR.

Prince Louis Napoleon has become convinced of the guilt attaching to those who attempt to disturb a regular Government! The Prince President last week visited his old prison at Ham in Picardy, and celebrated the event by releasing from captivity the Arab chief, Bou Maza—a circumstance that will give fallacious hope to the ill-used Abd-el-Kader; but the most singular feature of the visit was a speech pronounced by Prince Louis at the banquet given him in honour of his return to Ham as a mere visitor, in which he says:—

Now that I am elected by the whole of France, I am become the legitimate chief of this great nation; and I cannot be proud of a captivity which was caused by an attack against the regular government. When one has seen how many evils the justest revolutions drew along with them, one may scarcely understand the audacity of him who has taken upon himself the terrible responsibility of a change. I do not complain, therefore, of having stoned here by six years' imprisonment for my temerity against the laws of my country; and it is with happiness, that in the very place where I suffered, I propose a toast for those who are determined, notwithstanding their convictions, to respect the institutions of their country.

This speech was not only remarkable for the confessions it contained, but also for the claim of Louis Napoleon to be the legitimate chief of the nation, and the indirect hint to the Legitimists, who intend to conspire against the institutions of the country.

The President left Paris on Sunday morning, accompanied by three of the Ministers, the President of the Legislative Assembly, and about 100 representatives, for Angers. The *Moniteur* publishes decrees authorizing M. de Tracy, Minister of Marine, to act as Minister of War in the absence of General Rullier; and M. Dufaure, Minister of the Interior, to direct the department of Public Instruction and Public Works, in the absence of MM. Falloux and Lacrosse, these two Ministers accompanying the President of the Republic in his excursion to Tours, Angers, and Nantes.

THE RUMOURED COUP D'ETAT.

I alluded some days since to the rumours of a *coup d'état*, fixed for some day not far distant, and of the probability of its success. It is now stated—but still on the authority of the same rumours—that the initiative will be taken by the majority of the Councils-General; in fact, that a manifestation in favour of a serious modification of the constitution will be made by these bodies; and those who are fond of startling interpretations of ordinary occurrences connect the journeys of the President of the Republic, and his so frequently showing himself to the people of the provinces, with that alleged manifestation.—*Paris Correspondent of the Times*.

It is said that the Legitimists have offered Louis Napoleon a yearly income of 500,000f. if he consents to abandon his Presidency. They would obtain the modification of the present Cabinet in their favour, and demand of the Assembly an appeal to the nation, in order to decide whether the majority of the citizens desire to preserve the republic or to restore the monarchy. It seems, however, that Prince Louis has rejected entirely these hints of the Legitimists; and as he thinks we shall be unable to maintain the republic until the end of his Presidency, he hopes to change the form of the Government in his favour. But he is not decided as to whether he will be proclaimed emperor, or he will be satisfied with a consulate for life, or even for ten years.—*Paris Correspondent of the Economist*.

The Duke d'Harcourt, Ambassador from the French Republic to his Holiness the Pope, has arrived in Paris from Gaeta.

A letter from Orleans mentions that a domiciliary visit has been made at the residence of M. Eugène Sue, the celebrated novelist, to search for M. Félix Pyat, and to ascertain whether M. Sue had not a dépôt of firearms and ammunition in his house. After a minute search, which produced no result, the police agents retired.

La Presse announces that 200 Polish refugees had been ordered to quit Paris—another indication of the good understanding with Russia.

ITALY.

The Municipality of Rome resigned its functions into General Oudinot's hands on the 14th; and on that day he "decreed a temporary Municipal Committee," composed of sixteen persons. The new Municipality of Rome had presented the following address to General Oudinot:—

General, chosen by you to take charge *pro tempore* of the municipal administration of Rome, notwithstanding the present very difficult circumstances, we have assumed that task, because every good citizen must devote himself to the service of his country, and because we feel grateful to you. Believe us, General, there is not a Roman, a well-wisher of his country, who does not owe you gratitude. The re-establishment of order and of the temporal Sovereignty of the Chief of the Church in this capital of Christendom had been confided to you, and you accomplished your mission in a becoming manner. A war, which it did not depend on us to avert, had become necessary. Moderate in battle and temperate in victory, your virtuous heart alleviated as much as possible the evils inseparable from war. The ancient and modern monuments of art, our glory and the patrimony of the entire civilized world, have been preserved. On that account shall your name and that of your army, whose discipline is exemplary, never be too much praised, nor pronounced by us without an honourable recollection. It is to you and to that army we are indebted for the tranquillity and security we have recovered after most perilous days. Accept, General, the assurance of our profound gratitude.

Prince ODESCALCHI, President, &c.

Hall of the Capitol, July 16.

General Oudinot has appointed a commission to investigate the damage done to the works of art in Rome, and to present him with a report on the subject.

The address of the Circolo Popolare (popular club) to the people of Rome, calling on them to abandon the Church of the Popes, and to adopt that of the primitive age, has been circulated by thousands, and has obtained the almost universal assent of the population. We understand that a copy of this remarkable document has, *after some delay in the post-office at Rome*, reached this country, and is likely to appear in the pages of *Evangelical Christendom*. Some parties, whose judgment is entitled to confidence, think that it was the best thing which could happen for the religion of the Bible, that the French Government should have persevered in restoring the government of the priests.—*Christian Times*.

The accounts from Rome of the 20th ult. state that a pontifical commission was hourly expected in that capital. It consisted of Cardinals de Angelis, Marini, and Vannicelli; Monsignors Martel, Andrea, and Roberti; and Princes Rospigliosi, Barberini, and Orsini. An amnesty was also talked of, from which, however, were to be excluded the members of the triumvirate, the deputies, commissioners, chief of sections, clergymen, and the amnestied of 1846. General Oudinot intended, it was said, going to Gaeta, to see the Pope, who, in a letter written from thence, has protested his attachment to those

whom he calls his children, but does not say when he is to leave Gaeta.

The pontifical authority had been re-established at Albano, and a solemn *Té Deum* sung in the cathedral, at which the French garrison and the civil, municipal, and religious authorities assisted. A funeral service having been celebrated at Ferrara in honour of the Romans who had fallen in the defence of Rome, the Austrians arrested the priests and several other persons.

Garibaldi still maintains his position in the Umbrian mountains. Ciceroacchio, who was at first said to be arrested, has succeeded in joining him. The *Piedmontese Gazette* gives the following account of the movements of Garibaldi:—"On the 21st his main force occupied Turrata, and his advanced guard was at Fojano. He appears anxious to reach Arezzo, but perhaps this is a *ruse* to conceal his real project, which is evidently to cross the Apennines, and throw himself into Romagna. He is pursued by a considerable force. The Austrians already occupy Chiusi, Cetona, and other points along that line. More recent advices mention that the Austrians entered Montepulciano, where they surprised one of Garibaldi's bands, and put to the sword every man who fell into their hands. The inhabitants of the province of Valdichiana had risen *en masse* against Garibaldi. Arezzo had been placed in a respectable state of defence."

NAPLES, July 20.—Now that General Oudinot (Cardinal Oudinot, as the Italians call him) has published the sort of liberty the French army came to protect, the Gaeta plot people are more consoled. It was feared at one time that the French cabinet would not be able to carry out the engagements of their agents, but infamy has for the moment triumphed, and I understand now the only difficulty is as to what troops shall protect the person of "Christ's vicegerent on earth," and "the throne of Christendom!" It will be remembered the King of Naples has lost more than 1,000 men in his abortive attempt on Rome; and Spain, at some considerable cost, has sent not less than 8,000 troops to the frontiers of the Papal states. These forces, together with those of Naples, have not yet advanced, nor have they done anything, whilst the Neapolitans are in addition smarting under the odium of a disgraceful retreat. It is desired, therefore, that a body of both these forces should be thrown into Rome, and I hear the "benevolent Pope Pius IX." is to be accompanied by them to Rome, when his Holiness finds courage enough to pass over the graves of those whom he sent four armies to butcher; and this (it cannot be too often repeated) after the Romans had repeatedly prayed him to return to the Eternal City, and assume his spiritual rule. I must record the deep disgust I hear from the lips of all intelligent Italians at what is now going on at Rome. Certainly papacy never received so severe a blow (saving the Reformation), from the time of the first Boniface downwards, as that which has been inflicted by the Gaeta plot; and I am convinced if we had a few Exeter-halls in Italy, half the population would become Protestant.—*Daily News Correspondent*.

PIEDMONT.—A Turin letter of the 24th ult., states:—"Peace is concluded—such is the great news of the day. The Ministry, seeing the result of the elections, hastened to sign it. Austria threatened to recommence hostilities if her terms were not acceded to. It is even said that orders had been given to the Austrian Commissioner to prepare quarters in Alessandria for 5,000 men, and that an Austrian garrison was to occupy the fort of Bar, in Savoy. The elections are unfavourable to the Cabinet, all the former deputies having been re-elected.

TUSCANY.—The *Riforma* of the 21st ult., announces that the Grand Duke Leopold II. would land at Viareggio on the 24th.

VENICE.—The Austrians have been obliged to turn the siege of Venice into a blockade, on account of the prevalence of fever amongst their forces. Venice still held out on the 13th ult. The *Opinione*, of Turin, publishes the following letter from that city, dated the 13th:—"There is scarcely any want of provisions here except of beef. Two Dalmatian vessels have fortunately arrived this morning in the harbour of Malamocio, having on board 200 oxen. On the 4th, the anniversary of the revolution, the banner of Saint Marc with the Lion was exhibited, together with the portraits of Bem, Kossuth, Manin, Garibaldi, and Mazzini. This exhibition produced an immense effect. Nothing can exceed the enthusiasm of the people when the Hymn of Victory is chanted in full chorus at the National Theatre. In order to give you an idea of the zeal which animates the population, I must tell you that when a married man is prevented from illness from mounting his guard his wife takes his place. The Austrians attacked us at Canavalla, but they were repulsed, with the loss of a number of wounded and of four pieces of cannon."

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

Victory still crowns the Hungarian arms, both in the north, south, and east.

The Ban has been signally defeated in the latter division of the kingdom. This even the *Times* is fain to admit in the following softened account of the event:—"In forming the plan of the campaign, it had been presumed that Jellachich would succeed in taking Peterwardein, and would then march north, defeating Perezel, until he met the Russians between Pesth and Szegedin. He made the attempt, and failed. Peterwardein held out. Twice he advanced up the north bank of the Theiss, once to O'Besse, and once to Hegyes, and was repulsed. Subsequently he seems to have been more signally

defeated. On the 12th of July the camp of Jellachich was about a league from the Francis Canal, in a strong position between Verbass and St. Thomas. On the 13th a courier arrived with the decorations recently bestowed on the Ban and his comrades in arms by his sovereign, and the ceremony of distribution was celebrated with extreme enthusiasm. On the following days severe actions must have been fought, and the imperial army severely handled; for on the 18th we find Jellachich driven back to Titel, a small position near the confluence of the Theiss and the Danube, whilst throngs of fugitives were escaping into Syrmia. The garrison of Peterwardein had been relieved, and the siege raised. The army of Jellachich seems not to have exceeded 14,000 or 15,000; and Bem [this appears to be a mistake, Guison, an English officer, commanded the Hungarians] had silently advanced, with the whole force he had collected in the Temesvar Banat on his march from Transylvania, to crush the enemy. It remains to be seen whether the Ban will be able to hold his ground in the angle of the Czaikist country (as it is called, from the flotilla which belongs to it) till succour arrives. Meantime General Haynau has left Pesth with the main body of the Austrian army to march to the south, and ten days ought to bring him within reach of Bem's division.

There has also been a series of battles in the neighbourhood of Waitzen, the result of which is that Georgey has broken through the Russian line, and marched away to the North. Being informed of the approach of Prince Paskiewitsch upon Waitzen, he quitted Comorn on the 12th ult., and, taking up a strong position on the Waitzen road, he attacked the Russian forces at five o'clock a.m. After a sanguinary and protracted conflict, in the course of which 6,000 Russians were killed and wounded, he remained master of the field, while Paskiewitsch retreated to Duna Keesh, in order to effect a junction with General Ramberg's corps, which had left Pesth to assist the Russians. Georgey, menaced on three sides, ordered a small corps of his bravest men, commanded by Nagy Shander (*Anglice*, "Great Alexander"), to attack Paskiewitsch, for the purpose of diverting the Russian commander's attention, while he himself manoeuvred to open a communication with Dembinski. The Ferdinand Hussars, and another Hungarian regiment, attacked the six-fold Russian force with great fury, and for a long time maintained the unequal combat, until they were at length cut off to a man. Georgey meanwhile effected a junction with the main body of the Hungarian army under Dembinski. On the 15th he attacked the Russian outpost at Waitzen, which was feebly defended by some Mussulman troops, who retired. But the attempt in this direction was probably a feint, for though he subsequently repulsed the division of Sass, which first came against him, he seems not to have advanced eastward, but to have taken up a position before Waitzen. On the following day reinforcements arrived from the Russian head-quarters at Pesth, and a sharp cannonade ensued. Paskiewitsch himself came up, probably anticipating a general action on the 17th. At early dawn the Russians attacked and defeated what remained of the enemy; but it was observed that the Magyar force consisted chiefly of cavalry; and, in fact, Georgey had withdrawn in the night with the main body of his army, and was marching rapidly in a north-eastern direction, thus interrupting the communications of the Russians with Galicia, and menacing their rear. In the north-west, Georgey's brother carries on a guerrilla warfare with great success. He has occupied Neutra, and continues to intercept transports of commission and provisions, alarming the Russian corps of Sass and Grabbe. It remains to be seen, whether Georgey will operate in the mountains, or whether the whole Hungarian army will be concentrated in that space which Bem has cleared, and where it is now impossible to take them in the rear. On the Imperial side, the war in the north will rest exclusively on Paskiewitsch.

General Bem, in Transylvania, has been equally successful. On the 26th of June the victorious General took Bistritz, the enemy retreating; on the 29th, he announces that his maiden army had beaten the Russians, and driven them back; on the 2nd ult., that he held them in the defiles of Borgo, without having had occasion to claim assistance from Karlsburg; while letters from Constantinople add, that the Russian corps had been beaten back into Moldavia; and threaten them with disarmament, if they come within the Turkish territory. When the Russians again entered Hungary Bem exclaimed:—"Fools; I have driven them out of the country with the aid of 3,000 men only, and now when I have 40,000 warriors, they begin with us again."

The seat of the Hungarian government had been transferred to Arad on the 14th July. This last circumstance proves the assurance with which Bem hopes to finish with the Russians in Transylvania, and, on the other hand, it confirms the defeat of Jellachich, because, if the army of the south was still formidable, the Hungarian government would never dare to select the city of Arad for its residence, as it would be between two fires.

The Austrian Generals think it no less important to prosecute the correspondents of foreign papers than to fight against the Hungarians. They caused, for instance, Mr. Brandt to be sentenced to two years' imprisonment in *carceris juro*, for communicating from Presburg to the *Breslauer Zeitung* true but disadvantageous reports about the Austro-Russian army. They are also steadily pursuing their tyrannical system of persecution. They lately arrested Pazmandy, former President of the Hungarian Diet, on his estate; as well as the privy councillor and magnate, Count Leopold Nádasdy,

the head of the great family of that name, at Carlsbad, whither he had gone for the waters; and subsequently the Count Falffy. General Haynau has imposed a tremendous fine upon the Jewish communities at Buda and Pesth. They are bound to furnish the Imperialist army with 48,000 cloaks, 64,000 pantaloons, 95,000 pairs of boots and shoes, 80,000 shirts, 60,000 pair of drawers, 20,000 cravats, 16,000 neckcloths, 16,000 yards of gray and 30,000 yards of white cloth, and 1,500 cwt. of shoe leather, to be supplied in certain quantities, from fortnight to fortnight, with a fine of 500 florins for each day they miss. They are also forced to give the General 100 well-caparisoned horses.

It was reported at Vienna that the Russian reserve army, of 80,000 men, now in Galicia, had received instructions to advance into Hungary.

On the 13th inst., (according to Austrian accounts) the Hungarian armies held the following positions:—General Aulich, with 15,000 regulars and 20,000 well-disciplined levies, was at the Platten Lake. 14,000 regulars and a vast number of levies were on the banks of the Waag; 30,000 men were in and around Comorn. Dembinski's force, of 40,000 troops and 100,000 levies, was divided into two corps, one of which was at the foot of the Carpathians, while the other was united with Georgey's corps near Ypolitzagh. There is a force of 35,000 regulars and a large body of levies under Bem and Perzel, on the banks of the Theiss, and Bem has left a large corps for the defence of Transylvania.

GERMANY.

TERMINATION OF THE STATE OF SIEGE IN BERLIN.—Immediately after the conclusion of the election of deputies of the Second Chamber, which took place on the 27th, the Ministry issued an order declaring the state of siege proclaimed in the capital, and a circle of two miles around it, on the 12th of November last, at an end. The order was to come into force on the 28th. It is followed by another proclamation from General Wrangel, giving notice that the suspended articles of the constitution come again into legal operation, and that the interference of the military force, for the suppression of disorders, is subjected to the ordinary. The nine deputies returned for Berlin all belong to the ultra-conservative and constitutional parties. It is proposed to give the Prince of Prussia a public reception on his return from Baden.

The fortress of Rastadt surrendered unconditionally to the Prussian forces on the 23rd inst. Some of the insurgents had been for a time in a state of mutiny against their leaders. The leaders Tiedeman, Corvin, and Willich, are in custody.

The *Kolner Zeitung* states that the regent was expected to arrive at Frankfort on the 20th of August. His highness is to be accompanied by an Austrian army of 10,000 men.

POLAND.

Letters from Warsaw, of the 25th ult., in the German papers, announce the arrival in that city of the Czar, accompanied by Count Orloff.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The Regency have withdrawn the Schleswig-Holstein troops from the command of the Prussian General, Prittwitz. In the next place, they have issued orders to their troops to evacuate Jutland, and occupy the most important positions of Schleswig, in particular the fortress of Rendsburg. Lastly, they have appointed General Krohn Governor of Rendsburg, an office hitherto held by a Prussian officer. The popular feeling against Prussia is very bitter, and there is a general wish the war should be continued. The Assembly now meets daily in secret sessions. I learn, however, that they have this day placed an additional four and a half millions of marks at the disposal of the Regency for military purposes. This sum was reserved at the beginning of the war for extraordinary occasions.—*Daily News*.

The German and Prussian troops are rapidly retiring from Jutland. The Regency of the Duchies has addressed a proclamation to the Schleswig-Holsteiners, exhorting them to treat the retreating auxiliaries with civility and kindness.

TURKEY.

From Constantinople we learn that the Porte has issued a solemn protest against the marching of the Russian troops through the Turkish territory of Transylvania. The Divan has, at the same time, declared that if, in consequence of a defeat, the Russian troops should wish to repass through the Turkish territory, they would be immediately disarmed.

A large Turkish army is being concentrated between Semlin and Orshova, to protect the frontier against the Imperialist armies, and to disarm the insurgent Bosnians.

SWITZERLAND.

Letters from Berne announce that the Swiss Confederation have ordered a levy of 28,000 men to be placed under the command of General Dufour, in consequence of the violation by a number of Hessian troops of the territory near Schaffhausen, for which satisfaction was refused, and in consequence of a considerable body of Prussian troops being assembled on the German line in the direction of Switzerland.

AMERICA.

The mail steamer "Canada," Captain Judkins, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday afternoon, after an unprecedentedly quick passage of ten days from Boston. She was but seven days in crossing the Atlantic. Political news is almost nil. In South Carolina, however, the political elements were turbid; and the unanimous proceedings of the

anniversary meetings held on the 4th inst. were marked by the exhibition on the part of the citizens of a spirit of determination to defend the slave institutions of that branch of the Union against the efforts of the Abolitionists. Mr. Calhoun, we find, also, had issued a long and important address to the South, discussing the question which will probably be presented to the country during the ensuing session of Congress.

The ravages of the cholera had not ceased, nor diminished. At New York the rate of mortality was still increasing; and quite a panic had been excited amongst the higher ranks of the city. Mr. Reyburn, a well-known cotton-broker in Wall-street, D. B. Ogden, a distinguished practitioner at the bar, and others, had become victims to the disease, besides hundreds of the lower classes; and it is observed that the variations of the atmosphere had been most unusual. In 24 hours a difference of 20 degrees was experienced; and whilst the heat of the 15th was the most intense known for ten years, the two days following were precisely the reverse. Beyond the limits of the city, however, in other parts of the United States, the country appeared to enjoy tolerable health, with the exception of certain latitudes, such as St. Louis and Cincinnati, which appear to suffer more than any other places. There are yet, however, two months more of summer. The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—

The western cities and towns have become almost depopulated. In St. Louis, the authorities and ten thousand of the principal inhabitants have left the city, and a committee of citizens is now exercising official power, and enforcing the proper sanitary regulations. The large majority of cases is found among the emigrant foreigners. There are 20 deaths of these emigrants, where there is one among the Americans; and it is no wonder. They come here, particularly the Irish, in the most destitute and filthy condition. They do not seem to know what it is to be cleanly. Their garments reek with the stains and dirt of years; they go about unwashed from week to week; they spend all they earn in drams; and their poor broken-down constitutions cannot resist disease. Death seems to be their nearest neighbour. We are now in the midst of our actual summer. The heat has been intense for weeks in succession. The mercury in the sun has daily been at 110 and 113 deg. In the shade it has been 90 and 96 deg. We have had since the 1st of June little or no rain, and no storms of thunder and lightning. Yet our summer resorts are quite forsaken by the fashionable world, and our watering-places are quite a solitude. People are afraid to get beyond the reach of good medical assistance, or where, in case of sickness, they would be apt to be without the comforts of their own homes.

Father Mathew still remained at New York, administering the pledge and receiving courtesies and homage. On a visit to Brooklyn he had been received with distinguished civilities by the authorities.

Canadian accounts, extending to the 16th inst., are occupied almost exclusively with reports relative to the cholera. At Quebec riots arising thence took place; and the cholera hospitals in the populous districts were destroyed by the mob. Business was completely paralyzed; and many citizens of the first respectability there had been attacked. The disease had returned to Montreal with virulence, and, it is stated, had spread amongst the soldiery. It is also stated that Lord Elgin had refused to accede to the request of the medical officers that the troops should leave the city. The journals were filled with invectives against the policy of this country.

From California we are still without any late advices, but we observe that towns were rapidly springing up near San Francisco. Several ladies recently left Boston for that embryo emporium.

Accounts from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 2nd inst., state that the Assembly met on the 28th of June, but it was anticipated that the session would speedily terminate, inasmuch as the members had determined to transact no business.

From St. John's we learn that a serious riot had occurred between rival parties of Catholics and Orangemen. The troops were compelled to quell the émeute; but twelve persons were killed and a number wounded.

From Chili we learn that the Progressive party had assumed a triumphant position. In Peru affairs were quiet. This republic of Peru, after twenty years of repudiation, against which Sidney Smith never railed, or the *Times* thundered, has given notice of its intention to pay the interest on its debts, and has called in the outstanding bonds, to exchange them for others, converting the arrears of interest into principal, bearing interest.

INDIA AND CHINA.

By the overland mail advices have been received from Bombay to the 24th of June. India continued to enjoy the most perfect tranquillity, and the monsoon was almost the only topic on which the Indian newspapers could descend. This year the rains have been later than usual in their arrival, but they had fallen so copiously as to more than compensate any delay in their recurrence.

The expected collision between Sir C. Napier and Sir W. Gomm had come to pass. Sir W. Gomm arrived in Calcutta from the Mauritius in the full belief that he was to succeed Lord Gough as Commander-in-Chief, and then only learnt that the commission he had anxiously expected was recalled, and that his place had been taken by Sir C. Napier, at least a month before. In the meantime Sir C. Napier had not only been sworn in, but had assumed all the duties of his station, and had set off to Simla, to take command of the army in the Punjab.

The Punjab, upon which the attention not only of India, but of England, has been so long concentrated, scarcely supplies a single topic of intelligence. The trial of the Dewan Mooraj was still proceeding at Lahore, and continued to excite considerable in-

terest. So far as the evidence had been heard, it was favourable to the Dewan, and tended to show great indiscretion and precipitancy in the unfortunate young men—Lieut. Agnew and Anderson—in whose murder the war originated.

At Mooltan the breaches in the defences made during the siege had been completely repaired under the able superintendence of Major Scott; but very few of the native merchants had returned, and a large proportion of the houses were unoccupied.

In Peshawur a very different spirit prevailed. The people had poured in from the country districts in such numbers, that it was said the population had doubled since the occupation. The great heats had set in, but, although the troops were still indifferently provided with quarters, they were generally in good health.

ANTICIPATED REVOLUTION IN CHINA.—In the absence of news from Hong-Kong, the following speculation of a local writer is of some interest: it is given in connexion with the excited state of the Canton population in relation to the admission of foreigners:—"There is a spirit of discontent, a love of change, a feeling of old partialities, springing up in the Chinese empire, which will surprise us some fine morning in intelligence of the overthrow of the Tartar dynasty. China is on the verge of a political revolution; a disruption of its vast and distant provinces will be inevitable. Throughout the extent of the Chinese empire, there is manifest a disposition and alacrity in forming clubs and associations; a combination of force and union of sentiment which will not be long without taking a more clear and decisive course of conduct. The province of Canton is ripe for rebellion, ready to throw off the yoke; and the people would cheerfully avail themselves of any pretext to civil strife."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Brussels papers mention the intention of the ex-King of France, Louis Philippe, to visit Brussels shortly.

PRINCE METTERNICH.—The *Ost-Deutsche Post* and *Lloyd* report from a trustworthy source that Prince Metternich is suffering from softening of the brain, and exhibits unequivocal symptoms of this disease. He is in a complete state of apathy, greatly depressed in mind, and so far sank in dotation that he did not recognise his daughter the Countess Sandor, who made a journey to England for the arrangement of family affairs.

THE NIAGARA CATASTROPHE.—Annette de Forest, of Buffalo, who perished in the cataract of Niagara, on the 21st of June, was nine years of age. She and her mother formed part of a company of ladies and gentlemen who were visiting Luna Island; and Mr. Charles C. Addington, of Buffalo, a young gentleman of 21, came up behind the little Annette, who was standing on the brink of the river, within twenty feet of the Falls, and said, playfully, "I'm going to throw you in." She sprang forward, and slipped into the stream. Poor Addington, leaping in, caught hold of her, and threw her towards the shore, so near to a young gentleman that he almost got her by the hand, and with some difficulty recovered his own balance. The next moment the child and her friend were swept over the Falls. Her body was recovered on the following day, and sent to Buffalo by train.

EXECUTION OF WARD THE MURDERER.—John Ward was executed on Friday at Lincoln Castle. He was tried at the assizes on the 17th ult., and found guilty of the wilful murder of his mother. On Monday week he confessed that he shot his mother intentionally, and gave as his reason her interference with him about Susan Bogg, the servant. On the night before the execution he appeared impressed with his awful state, and after the burial service in the chapel next morning he wept bitterly. An immense crowd had gathered in the streets to view the execution; and jokes and oaths, mixed with obscene language, were plentiful. At a quarter to 12 the prisoner left the condemned cell, and walked briskly up the steps of the drop. In less than a minute from his appearance all was over, except his convulsive agonies: he struggled violently for above two minutes, and evidently suffered very much. The body was taken down at 1 o'clock, and was buried in the castle keep. A boy in the crowd fainted away when the drop fell.

MORE POISONINGS.—About ten months ago, a man named Michael died suddenly at Beaufort in Monmouthshire; but no suspicions of foul play arose, and the corpse was interred without an inquest. It was supposed that Ebenezer Jones, a man who lodged in the house, had an improper connexion with Michael's wife. After her husband's death, the widow lived with Jones. Soon after, two of Michael's children died suddenly. Three weeks ago, a third died. Then suspicion was excited, and an inquest was held. Arsenic was found in the boy's stomach; and it was proved that the mother had bought some of the poison. The verdict was "Wilful murder" against the woman.

MAZZINI is now in Switzerland. In a letter to the *Daily News*, Douglas Jerrold suggests, "that a committee should be formed to receive subscriptions, that a medal be struck commemorative of English sympathy with the cause of the Romans, and of admiration of the character and genius of Joseph Mazzini."

THE "CALABAR" MISSION SHIP.—We learn, from the *Scottish Press*, that this vessel, containing Mr. Waddell and other missionaries, was, on the 29th of June, off Madeira, after a prosperous voyage from England.

IRELAND.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.—At Dublin, Cork, and Belfast, the most extensive preparations are made, at public and private cost, to give the Queen a suitable reception: triumphal arches are springing up in all directions, and a vast array of illuminatory apparatus is in progress. A great meeting of the inhabitants of the county Dublin, called by the Sheriff, was held on Monday week, to give expression to their delight at the Queen's first visit to Ireland. The leading speakers were the Conservative Peer, Viscount Monk, and the Liberal Catholic, Mr. Preston, son of Lord Gormanstown. The Earl of Charlemont, Sir G. Kennedy, and Mr. C. Fitzsimon, son-in-law of the late Mr. O'Connell, also took part in the proceedings, which were perfectly unanimous, and of the warmest loyalty.

THE LATE INSURRECTION.—RELEASE OF PRISONERS.—At Clonmell Assizes, on Wednesday last, the parties in gaol for playing minor parts in the insurrectionary proceedings at Ballingarry were called to the bar, and informed that Government did not mean to proceed further against them. Many of the leaders are now suffering the legal consequences of their mad folly; others are fugitives from the land; but the prisoners at the bar had conducted themselves in an exemplary manner during their long detention in gaol; the country is quiet; and it is trusted that they will not easily be led again into the like folly. They were therefore liberated on their recognizances, to surrender to judgment on due notice from the Crown.

SALE OF AN ENCUMBERED ESTATE.—The estate of a Roman Catholic baronet of ancient family, in the county of Westmeath, was sold recently in the Court of Chancery. The nominal rental is £3,300 per annum, but a considerable portion of the estate is merely a life-interest, not much more than one-half being fee-simple. Mr. Ennis, the present high-sheriff of the county of Dublin, who was a creditor to the estate, and the first encumbrancer, to the amount of £28,000, bid £29,300, and Mr. Kemmis became the purchaser for £29,500. But Mr. Kemmis was a creditor to the amount of £15,000, and, in self-defence, he bought the property, because the first encumbrance being £28,000, which would be defrayed before his own claim, he should either forfeit his mortgage of £15,000, or become possessor of the bankrupt estates. It is a circumstance deserving of attention, that this estate has been much neglected in regard to anything in the shape of outlay for improvement. The poor-rate during the famine has risen sometimes to 1s. in the pound on the valuation, whilst on an adjoining estate, in the late electoral division of the Mullingar union, the rate has been as low as 5d. in the pound!—*Globe*. [The splendid estates of Mr. Leslie Alexander, producing a rental of £6,000 a-year, and situated in the "model" county of Londonderry, were set up for sale on Wednesday last, but there were no bidders.]

THE DOLLY'S BRAE INVESTIGATION.—The gentleman selected by Government to discharge the onerous duty of Commissioner to conduct the investigation at Castlewellan, is Mr. Walter Berwick, chairman of the East Riding of the county of Cork. He is stated to be a perfectly competent person, a Protestant Q.C., and man of large fortune, independently of his eminence at the Bar. He is grand-nephew to Grattan.

HARBOUR OF REFUGE IN PORTLAND BAY.—The foundation of a great work of national defence was commenced by Prince Albert on Wednesday, by depositing the first stone of the breakwater which is to convert the Portland Roads into a harbour of refuge approachable in all winds, for the largest English fleet. The occasion was made a *gala* day by the inhabitants of the towns on the Southern coast, and the corporation of Dorchester were officially present *en masse*. The foundation-stone was laid by simply dropping it at a signal from huge iron hooks which gripped it and held it above the sea: it was an enormous mass of fourteen tons weight, and fell into the sea with a booming plunge of the most imposing grandeur! After the ceremony of depositing the stone, Prince Albert inspected the system of convict discipline established in the Isle of Portland; his visit being graced by an exercise of Royal clemency:—"As the Prince entered the quarry-ground, a poor old fellow, who had been sentenced to seven years' transportation for stealing a goose, was feebly chipping with a hammer the rough surface of a block of free-stone; the Prince went up and announced to him that her Majesty presented him with a free pardon. The unexpected news overcame the old prisoner so much that he dropped to the ground for a moment quite overcome; but he soon resumed his hammer again."

COUNTY COURTS.—A return has been obtained, relating to the county courts, showing that, in England and Wales, in the year 1848,

The number of plaints entered was.....	427,611
The number of causes tried	259,118
The number of jury causes.....	884
The number of jury causes won by the parties demanding juries	446

Then as to the monies sought and won in these courts:

Gross total for which plaints were issued.....	£1,346,802
Amount for which judgment was obtained (exclusive of costs)	752,543
Amount of costs.....	199,980
Paid into court	86,292
Fees received by officers.....	234,274
Gross total of monies received.....	854,950

The amount sued for in the county courts since their establishment in March, 1847, to December, 1848, was about £2,700,000.

HENRY VINCENT IN WALES.

MILFORD.—On Monday and Wednesday last, Mr. Vincent delivered two addresses to large and enthusiastic audiences in this little town. Prejudices were beaten down, and a right hearty feeling created in favour of progress and of civil and religious liberty. Mr. Vincent (says a correspondent), arrived, and on Sunday evening, the 22nd., at the request of the Rev. T. Lloyd, he preached in the Independent Chapel, to a crowded congregation. To the great surprise of many of his hearers, the gospel was preached in its purity, and they were bound to admit that they were disappointed; that he was quite different to what they expected, and to what he had been represented. The attendance on the first lecture was not so good as we could have desired, but I feel happy to state, that the attendance on Mr. Vincent's second lecture gave proof positive of the removal of many prejudices—Episcopalians, Quakers, Independents, Baptists, Methodists, and Wesleyans, were there, and greeted him most enthusiastically. Mr. Vincent, on both occasions, acquitted himself in a masterly manner. The lectures were useful as well as popular in their character, and admirably calculated to instruct general assembly. His eloquence regularly electrified the audience. The subjects were treated in a style so lucid as to throw a fascination around them, which won the affection, as well as the attention, of the people."

PEMBROKE DOCK.—Mr. Vincent gave his second lecture in the large Hall on Tuesday evening week. The Hall was crowded in every part, notwithstanding the high charges of admission; almost all the ministers of the district were present, including the Rev. Mr. Kelly, the incumbent of the parish. Mr. Vincent maintained that Christianity was the root of all democracy; and enforced the duty of Christians contending for the cause of education, peace, and the general political enfranchisement of the masses. The crowded assembly re-echoed these opinions in its hearty and continuous applause. At the close, a vote of thanks was unanimously carried; and among those who crowded round Mr. Vincent to shake hands with him was the incumbent of the parish, who expressed himself highly delighted with the principles enunciated.

NARBETH.—On Thursday night last, Mr. Vincent addressed an overflowing meeting of the inhabitants of this town in the Independent Chapel, on Civil and Religious Liberty—Samuel Garrett, Esq., in the chair. The meeting was more successful than the most ardent friend of the cause could have anticipated.

ACCIDENT TO THE NASSAU BALLOON.—On Wednesday evening last an accident occurred to this balloon, involving the safety of no less than eleven persons who were in it. The balloon, which was to start from Vauxhall Gardens, having been sufficiently inflated, Mr. C. Green, the veteran aeronaut, Mrs. Green, his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Green, his nephew and wife, Miss Green and Miss Gascoyne, of Vauxhall Gardens, Mr. Crayshaw, the iron-master, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Farmer, Captain André, and Mr. Pearce, got into the car and on the hoop attached to the balloon, and the words "All right" having been given, the ropes were unfastened, and the ponderous machine mounted into the air in very good style. The balloon proceeded in a north-eastern course, but it was soon observed to be descending so rapidly that it was generally thought a considerable leakage of the gas must have taken place, and that an accident of a serious character was inevitable. Mr. Green, who was seated in the car, perceiving the extreme danger in which he was placed, commenced emptying the sand bags of ballast as quickly as he possibly could; but even this did not prevent the gradual sinking. On passing over the St. George's-road, near West-square, it was painfully evident to the thousands who were looking on, that the balloon must come in contact with some of the buildings, and in an instant it landed on the roofs of two houses on the north side of the London-road, and only one house removed from the nunnery, which was formerly the Catholic chapel. The car, in which seven of the aeronauts were seated, struck the front of the house with considerable force—so much so, that three of the persons who were standing on the hoop were thrown forward on the roof, which fortunately happened to be a flat one, but the fourth clung to the net-work of the balloon. The machine being thus relieved from the weight of three of its occupants, and having luckily escaped perforation, instantly rose into the air to a considerable altitude, when a fresh current of air carried it in a southerly direction, apparently towards Croydon. The three individuals who had thus fortunately escaped, descended through a trap-door of an adjoining beer-shop from the roof, reached the street, and having procured a cab, drove as fast as possible to the gardens, to relieve their friends and the visitors from their painful anxiety. A good deal of injury is done to the houses in the London-road. The coping-stone for about ten or twelve feet was carried on to the roofs, and the chimneys are much damaged. The balloon itself, after passing over a great portion of the county of Kent, safely settled upon *terra firma* in an open field within half-a-mile of Erith church.

JOHN KNOX'S HOUSE.—**ORDER FOR ITS REMOVAL.**—A Dean of Guild Court, Edinburgh, was held on Thursday, when the case of John Knox's House came before the court, and an interlocutor was pronounced, ordering to be taken down "all those parts of the tenement complained of, specified in the report of 31st May last, as being insecure, ruinous, and dangerous to the inhabitants and other persons therein."

CIVIC BANQUET TO IRISH MEMBERS.

The Lord Mayor continues his splendid Mansion-house hospitalities: on Wednesday last he entertained a party of about 150 gentlemen, many of them Irish members of Parliament, or gentlemen connected with Ireland, and some Radical or unclassified English members. There were also some foreigners: in particular, Count Teleki and M. Pulsky. The toast of "Prosperity to Ireland" was proposed by the Lord Mayor in connexion with the health of "Mr. John Reynolds, M.P., the Lord-Mayor elect of Dublin." In proposing it, the Lord Mayor alluded to the plan of a City colonization:—

He hoped it would not for one moment be supposed, the Corporation had any other object in a probably still more intimate connexion with that country, than the happiness and welfare of Ireland. Their only desire was, to whatever extent they might become English or Scotch settlers, to cultivate a good understanding with the people of Ireland, to promote industry, to encourage employment, and on all occasions to give what in this country is called "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work," and thus to secure the contentment, prosperity, and happiness of all classes of the community.

Mr. REYNOLDS duly acknowledged the toast; and passed to a hope expressed by the Lord Mayor in proposing the health of the Queen, that her Majesty would meet a good reception in Ireland:—

He felt that he could safely answer that this wish would be realized; for among all the faults charged to Irishmen, want of loyalty had never been one. He thought he might say, that the visits of sovereigns to his country had been "like angels' visits, few and far between." Without imputing to those sovereigns who had visited them in former times many of the qualities of angels, he might, without hazard of contradiction, ascribe many of those attributes to our present gracious Sovereign [loud cheers].

Subsequently the Lord Mayor gave the health of the foreign gentlemen present, coupling with them the names of Count Teleki and M. Pulsky, whom he was proud to welcome to the City of London.

Count TELEKI and M. PULSKY acknowledged the compliment. The Count, after expressing his gratification at the sympathy shown by the English towards the Hungarians, said:—

I should be wanting in courtesy to the first magistrate of London, whose position imposes on him a strict neutrality in your foreign and domestic politics, if I were to attempt to enter now upon the merits of this struggle. Suffice it to say, that my countrymen are contending for the same temperate freedom which you possess in this country, and which you know so well how to enjoy [cheers].

M. PULSKY said:—

It is not easy to see how the interests of Hungary, if God give her strength to get through her present trial, could clash with those of England; there are a thousand points, and all of vital importance, in which the interests of the two countries can only go hand in hand. England is a mighty maritime power, rich in mechanical skill, whose traders make tributary the globe; whose manufacturers anticipate the wishes, where they are allowed to exert their power. Hungary, on the other side, rich in the products of agriculture, with a teeming soil and a splendid climate, possesses every inducement to turn these resources to account, and to exchange, under the rule of free trade, the produce of its fields for the refinements of British industry. There has been in Hungary an instinctive attachment to England. We admired the firmness of character, the steadfastness of purpose, which Englishmen everywhere display. By all our reforms, both material and moral, the institutions of England were our pole star; but few of us have had the opportunity of judging of the warmth of English friendship, and the heartiness of English hospitality. The day, I trust, is not far distant when more intimate relations will unite Hungarians and Englishmen as friends and allies in the battle of civilization against barbarism; when the ties of interest to which trade invites shall be ennobled by those of mutual appreciation of merit, and Hungary will pay her debt of gratitude to England for encouragement held out in need, and for aid afforded in distress.

A VESSEL FOUND WITH THE CREW ALL DEAD.—A few days ago a vessel was discovered in the Bristol Channel, near Cardiff, and when boarded, the crew, consisting of four men, were discovered to be dead. The vessel turned out to be the "Voyageur," of Kermie, Captain Lemeur, bound from Bordeaux to Roscoff and Morlaix, with a cargo of wine and brandy. Beyond these particulars, which we give from the French paper *Le Commerce*, there exists not a single clue either as to how the vessel got into the Bristol Channel, nor as to the cause of death. One conjecture is, that they were poisoned by eating fish; while another opinion has been thrown out, that they may have been suffocated by vapour from a charcoal fire. We have, however, in the details that are furnished to us, no data to determine to which of these causes, if to either of them, this catastrophe is to be attributed.—*Monmouthshire Merlin*.

ANOTHER YORKSHIRE RAILWAY OPENED.—The North-Western.—Another considerable railway within the county of York was opened to the proprietors on Thursday, and will on Monday next be opened to the public. The North-Western Railway extends from Skipton, where it joins the Bradford and Leeds Railway, through the fertile and beautiful grazing district of Craven, in a north-westerly direction, to Settle, Clapham, and Ingleton. It will ultimately join the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway at Lancaster.—*Leeds Mercury*.

THE HUDDERSFIELD AND MANCHESTER TUNNEL.—more than three miles in length, being the longest in the world—at a depth of 650 feet below the ridge of the hill which it pierces. The tunnel is so perfectly straight that on a clear day one can see through from either end.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—On Friday the proceedings were of the most extraordinary character. When the question respecting the character of the preachers came on for consideration, the President made a speech which showed that there was an intention to exert the utmost power against the dissentients; and, by the motion of Mr. W. M. Bunting, seconded by Mr. W. Naylor, it was resolved that the Rev. Messrs. Burdall, Everett, and Bromley, should be summoned to Conference on suspicion. Such an unusual proceeding was opposed by the Rev. Samuel Dunn, Dr. Beaumont, and others, but without effect. Then followed an exhibition of impertinence never before exceeded, if ever equalled, on the part of Mr. Osborn, who instituted himself inquisitor-general, and "accuser of his brethren." His first attack, cowardly to an extreme, was directed against an aged minister, the Rev. Joshua Fielden, because he had not signed the unauthorized "test." When this proceeding was opposed, the President ruled that it was right, but Dr. Bunting and another preacher considered that such a course would be prejudicial to the Connexion; and well they might. There was a dastardliness in thus attacking an aged supernumerary; but Mr. Osborn was soon satisfied. A trembling hand held up was sufficient for him. We know not what took place on Saturday, as our report is not to hand. We have a note from a friend in Manchester, in which are these words, which, if true, are ominous for the peace of the Connexion:—"The clique are bent upon extreme measures, and a large majority of the Conference will, I suppose, support them. I expect that every non-signer will either be expelled or suspended." Will the people submit to this? It is for men now to speak. Some have already spoken through our columns—but they must address the Conference, and at once!—*Wesleyan Times of Monday.*

EXTRAORDINARY SAGACITY OF A COW.—An interesting instance of animal sagacity and affection occurred in this city last week. A cow and calf were brought to the slaughter-house of Mr. Shaul, a butcher of this city, from a field near Perrymead, Widcombe, for the purpose of having the calf killed; and the latter being secured, the cow was driven away to the neighbourhood of Englishcombe, about three miles distant, where it was left grazing with some other cattle. The poor creature, however, inconsolable for the loss of her offspring, it seems, afterwards set off in search of it, for about midnight she announced her arrival at the slaughter-house door by a loud bellow, which was but the prelude to a kind of general assault and battery that not a little alarmed some of Mr. Shaul's men who were quietly working within. Having overcome the astonishment with which they viewed the appearance of a visitor whom they believed to be located at a safe distance, and which they knew must have wended an intricate way, crossed hedges, and even have jumped over a turnpike-gate, or have taken a circuit to avoid it, before it could have reached the slaughter-house, the men, under the circumstances, allowed the poor animal to remain with her offspring till the morning, when their further association was effectually prevented by the sacrifice of the calf to the appetites of the butcher's customers.—*Bath Journal.*

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, August 1, Two o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords last night, the Earl of RODEN made a statement respecting the late homicides at Dolly's Brae, in the county of Down, which went to show that he had been influenced on that occasion by a desire to promote peace. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE declined to pass any opinion on the statement of the noble Earl until the inquiry into the circumstances connected with the affray had terminated.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, in reply to Lord LYTTELTON, stated that what were called the management clauses, adopted by the committee of education of the Privy Council, were enforced alike with respect to schools in connexion with Dissenters, and also those of the Church of England. He was glad to inform the noble lord and the House, that a perfect understanding existed between the committee, the Church, and the various Dissenting bodies on this subject.

Some other business was also despatched, and their lordships adjourned till half-past two o'clock to-day.

In the House of Commons, which met at twelve o'clock, the discussion of the audit clauses introduced by the House of Lords into the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Amalgamation Bill was anticipated by a motion, founded upon the merits of the bill, that the Lords' amendments be considered that day three months, which was carried upon a division.

On the question for considering the Lords' amendments to the London Corporation Bill being put, Mr. Alderman SIDNEY, on the ground that the amendments were unnecessary and restrictive in their character, and would have the effect of displacing men who were capable at present of voting, moved that the House disagree to the amendments of the Lords. The LORD MAYOR on the other hand contended that the bill would not occasion the inconveniences pointed out, but would prove highly satisfactory to the citizens of London. The Lords' amendments were then agreed to.

The Lords' amendments upon various other public bills were considered and agreed to.

Sir G. GREY reported, in answer to an address of

the House of Commons of the 21st of June last, for an inquiry into the application of the revenues of the Hospital of St. Croix (Winchester), that her Majesty had given directions that steps should be taken by the Attorney-General, with a view to placing the hospital on such a footing as should carry out the objects of its founders. Mr. HUME offered some observations with respect to other charities, and having been replied to by Sir G. GREY, the subject dropped.

Mr. HUME, after presenting two petitions from proprietors of India stock, stating that there were legal heirs to the late Rajah of Sattars, and praying for inquiry into the circumstances under which they were dispossessed of the territory, and for redress, moved a resolution which will be found in the report. Sir J. C. HOBHOUSE replied in opposition to the motion; and, after some observations from Sir E. COLEBROOKE and Mr. ELLIOT, an hon. member moved the counting of the House, when only 36 members being found present, it stood necessarily adjourned until this day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

RESTORATION OF THE INQUISITION AT ROME.—Monsignor Gazzola, a well-known republican writer, and several of the military chaplains who served under the republican generals, have been imprisoned in the Inquisition, that vast fabric being destined to resume its former office under the fostering care of Oudinot. The French emptied the dungeons of the Inquisition fifty years ago—they stoned for such an irreligious act by filling them now. They are also taking steps for reinstating the Jesuits in their property, and have commenced by directing that all the administrators named by the late Government should hand over their charge to the Jesuitical Commissaries.—*Roman Correspondent of the Daily News.*

THE POPE has addressed a proclamation to "his beloved subjects," in which he says:—

Beloved subjects, if in the midst of the hurricane of the past frightful events, our heart has been filled with bitterness in reflecting on so many wrongs suffered by the Church, by religion, and by yourselves, it has not felt less of that love for you it has always had, and ever will have. We anticipate with pleasure the day that shall see us once again in the midst of you; and when that day shall come we shall re-enter with the earnest desire to afford you consolation, and with the desire to use all our energies for your true interests, applying the proper remedies to cure the various ills that afflict you, and consoling our loyal subjects who, while desiring institutions in accordance with their wants, yet, above all, desire, as we do, to see guaranteed the liberty and the independence of the Sovereign Pontiff, so necessary to the Catholic world.

In the meanwhile, in order to re-organize public affairs, we are about to appoint a commission, which, armed with full powers, and assisted by a ministry, will regulate the government of the state.

All was quiet at Rome on the 22nd ult., though it is said, the citizens will not associate with the French, and decline to have any dealings with them. The French were fortifying the Gate of St. John. The civil government is administered in the Pope's name, but military possession of the city is held by the French.

It is announced that M. Guizot has expressed his intention to resume his course of lectures on history at the Sorbonne.

FRANCE.—Letters received from Angers announce that the President of the Republic was received there with cries a thousand times repeated of "Vive la République."

PARIS, TUESDAY, 11 A.M.—The announcement of the termination of the Austro-Sardinian difficulty by the submission of Piedmont to the exorbitant demand made upon it was premature, though so pertinaciously insisted upon in many quarters. The departure of M. de Brück for Vienna was for the purpose of submitting the altered ultimatum presented by Piedmont to the cabinet there. There had not been sufficient time as yet for the answer to reach Turin, much less Paris.

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.—General Haynau, at the head of the Austrian army, has set off for the south of Hungary to the relief of Jellachich. The Agram papers continue to give details concerning the rout of the Ban, and the flight of the Servians towards the Turkish frontiers. The Ban left Ruma on the 19th, for Kamenich. The further defence of the Tchakish district is committed to Knicanin. The Emperor has appointed Baron Jellachich, Provisional Military Commander General of Slavonia. The *Times* correspondent contradicts several official statements of Austrian successes. A letter from Gratz reports that Paskiewitch was attacked on the 21st at Aszod suddenly by the brigades of Desewffy, Dembinski, and Kisocky, and beaten. The 3rd division, which had been despatched to reconnoitre the march of the Hungarians, had retreated from Balassa Gyarmatz to Gyöngös. The Russian generals are, it appears, in utter ignorance of the fate of the division of their army which crossed the heaths from Debreczin.

THE ELECTIONS.

READING, TUESDAY EVENING.—**RETIREMENT OF MR. GARDNER.**—This town again presents an active and bustling appearance, occasioned by Mr. Serjeant Talfoord's election to the judicial bench. The various political parties are up and doing. The following sections, Tory, Whig, and Liberals, have each a candidate in the field. Messrs. Griffiths and Stanford, both Protectionists, have issued an address. Mr. G. Bowyer, Whig, has declared his political tenets by placard to the effect that he is for preserving the institutions of the country, but will seek to reform them. From what we have seen and heard of him, we have arrived at the conclusion that he is a supporter of the present Government, but being highly ambitious to obtain a seat in the House of Commons, he has thought well to be sophisticated in giving an exposition to his creed; as a proof of it, he says he has not decided on many things which real

Liberals deem essential, still, if he can secure the votes of the constituents, he will become "all things to all men." On Friday evening, when requested to appear before the Liberals, he stated that he was not prepared to vote by ballot; and the next day (thinking to gain their support) he issued an address—certainly an ambiguous one—wherein he declared he would vote for the ballot. We may sum up his opinions in one expression, that he is a Whig complete. R. Gardner, Esq., made his appearance here on Friday evening, having been invited by a numerous body of the Liberal electors to give publicity to his sentiments, which he did in the New Hall, London-street, the same evening, to a large, respectable, and enthusiastic meeting. The hall was crowded to suffocation—it is computed there were upwards of one thousand persons; in fact, it has been admitted it was one of the largest meetings of electors ever witnessed in this town to hear the political views of a candidate. Mr. Gardner spoke in an eloquent, energetic, and fearless manner for an hour, declaring that he was opposed to the present Ministry, perceiving no difference between Whigism and Toryism; and he would vote for the separation of Church and State, vote by ballot, arbitration, and Hume's motion for reform, &c. He is a thorough reformer. The sentiments promulgated by him met with a most hearty response from those who heard them. It was, in reality, a glorious meeting. A resolution was proposed and seconded, and carried unanimously, that R. Gardner, Esq., be requested to become a candidate for this borough; after which Mr. Gardner stated that, having met with such a hearty reception, he should at once make arrangements with the committee for ensuring his return. We doubt not, if the Liberals are true to their professions, he will be at the head of the poll, but should they finish, doubtless, a Tory will be successful.—Since writing the annexed, a public meeting has been held at the New-hall, when it was declared to a large meeting that Mr. Gardner had declined contesting the borough, fearing it would be the means of dividing the Liberal interest, thereby letting in a Tory. The people who had congregated together were exceedingly disappointed and sorry to hear the determination of Mr. Gardner. I have enclosed a bill, that you may see the why he declined the contest. Many of the Liberals are determined to withhold their votes, so that it is certain Mr. Bowyer will be defeated, and Mr. Stanford will be victorious, as Mr. Griffiths has just issued an address, declining going to the poll. The writ was read this morning, and the nomination fixed for Monday next.—*From a Correspondent.*

The following is Mr. Gardner's farewell address:—

TO THE ELECTORS OF READING.

Gentlemen,—Mr. Bowyer's second address, put forth this morning, and containing statements with respect to public questions which are at least intelligible, though by no means so advanced as my own, enables me, unwilling as I am unnecessarily to divide the Liberal interest, to withdraw my claims upon the constituency of Reading, and to decline a contest which I should have hesitated to engage in if Mr. Bowyer's first announcement had been equally explicit.

With many thanks for the offers of support which I have received,

I remain, Gentlemen, your faithful servant,
Monday, July 30th, 1849. RICHARD GARDNER.

BOSTON ELECTION.—The United Kingdom (Boston in particular) is under great obligations to Mr. Wire for the manner in which he conducts his election at Boston. The committee for furthering the interests of that gentleman's election engaged the theatre (a very spacious building), which was nightly crowded with a most respectable and attentive audience, the boxes being filled with ladies. An immense amount of information has been imparted to the people by the eloquent and forcible addresses of Mr. Wire, Messrs. Sidney Smith, Bennoch, Hall, Dr. Small, Mr. Staton, Mr. Noble, &c. &c. Boston has set an example worthy of imitation. The present contest forms a new era in electioneering proceedings.—*From a Correspondent.*

RETURN OF CASES OF CHOLERA, JULY 31.

	Attacks.	Deaths.
In London and Vicinity	214	115
In England and Wales	300	123
In Scotland	33	19
Total..	547	250

INCREASE OF EXPORTS.—It is gratifying for us to be able to announce that the next accounts of trade and navigation will show, it is said, an enormous increase in the amount of exports during the month of June.—*Daily News.*

LORD ELLESMORE is erecting a monument in the north aisle of Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster, to mark the grave of Joseph Addison. There is a statue to Addison in Poet's-corner; but hitherto the spot where his remains lie has been unmarked by a tablet.

THE REV. JOSEPH BROWN, the well-known and benevolent incumbent of St. Matthias, Bethnalgreen, has been appointed by the Bishop of Winchester to the rectory of Christ Church, Blackfriars-road.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—(From last night's *Gazette*).—**OSBORNE-HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT, JULY 30.**—The Queen's most excellent Majesty in Council.—It is this day ordered by her Majesty in Council that the Parliament be prorogued from Wednesday, the 1st day of August next, to Tuesday, the 9th day of October next.—*Wm. L. BATHURST.*

The total railway calls for the eight months of the present year have now reached £15,758,980 against £25,753,019 in the corresponding period of 1848.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1.

With fine weather for the harvest, and good supplies of foreign Grain, the trade in Mark-lane is very heavy for every article at rather declining rates, except for fine Oats, which are scarce.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,210 qrs.; Foreign 14,980 qrs.; Barley—English, 10 qrs.; Foreign, 1,250 qrs.; Oats—English, 740 qrs.; Foreign, 3,660 qrs. Flour—1,450 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for Advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under 5s. 0d.
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THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year; and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. T." The sentiment is a noble one, and fairly expressed; but the piece is rather too long for our columns.

"Z. B. C." shall hear from us privately, as soon as his letter, which we have sent on to a friend, shall be returned to us.

"J. R. Prior," received.

"Amiga Sinceritas." Yes! if it be written in such a manner as to suit our columns.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1849.

SUMMARY.

THE prorogation of Parliament has necessarily been postponed till to-day. By this time, the members of both Houses have been set at liberty. High time—for, as usual, there has been of late a vast deal "more haste than good speed." Bills, especially private ones, have been passed wholesale, and, as the fruit of such precipitancy, clauses have here and there been smuggled into them, the principle of which, although discussed, has not yet received the sanction of Parliament. Sir James Graham pointed out one instance of the kind, and it is owing to the evil which this would have occasioned, that Lord John felt it necessary to add one more day to the session, in order that time may be gained for striking out the obnoxious clause. Blame is handed about from one party to another on account of this method of doing business. Mr. Aglionby says there is too much talk at the commencement of the session. Lord John Russell complains that there are too many motions made on going into Committee of Supply. Mr. Disraeli accuses the Government of meeting Parliament with unprepared or ill-prepared measures; and, as a natural consequence, dawdling away a large amount of precious time—and Mr. Roebuck advises that one iron in the fire at a time should be considered enough. It is the old story. Every session closes with the same scene of hurry-scurry. Is the evil really incurable? Or is Parliament overburdened with business?

Lord Ashley has come forward once more—on behalf of Ragged Schools. Praiseworthy, beyond any power of ours to describe, is the object of these institutions—most beneficent in working—meriting the most cordial support. Lord Ashley wishes the continuance of some £1,000 per annum, to promote emigration as a reward for good conduct. Sir George Grey very wisely demurs. The voluntary principle, he thinks, is competent to meet the demand, and the grants of Parliament will but check its development. No doubt. This is what we have always affirmed, and what experience has sufficiently proved. But then Sir George Grey cannot be consistent with himself for the space of a single hour—so he hints that an application to the Educational Committee for aid, under the Minutes of Council, would probably be attended with success, and would enable Lord Ashley to devote a larger portion of the proceeds of voluntary benevolence to emigration purposes—as if it mattered in the least, so far as regards the benumbing influence exerted by public grants upon private charity, whether the money is voted by a Board or by a Committee, or whether it is assigned to education or to emigration. Lord Ashley once denounced State support and interference in the case of Ragged Schools. He has brought himself to ask support without interference, and the practical meaning of Sir George Grey's answer to him is, that if he will have one, he must consent to take the other.

We must deal with the remaining Parliamentary topics of the week, as the Houses themselves have dealt with the bills before them—namely, despatch them without comment. Thus, it must suffice to mention that the Commons, under the guidance of Lord John Russell, waiving their privilege, have acquiesced in the two principal amendments made by their lordships in the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, whereby the measure is curtailed of its two most distinguished features; and, in return, the Lords have allowed the Commons to restore

certain clauses which had been struck out. The bill, therefore, such as it is, is passed. The Peers have rejected the Bribery at Elections Bill, which is characteristic. The Bankruptcy Bill, which Lord Brougham seems to claim as his own, but with the laborious construction of which he had nothing to do, has been amended in the Commons, and passed; but his sensitive lordship frets and fumes, and gives notice that he will attempt next session to force upon them every clause as he originally sent it down to them. The Clergy Relief Bill, the Protection of Women Bill, and some other measures, have squeezed themselves through the House of Commons. The first has not yet been before the Lords, and, as a matter of course, they will decline proceeding with it at this late period. The Pilotage Bill has been read a second time in the House of Lords; and the Nuisances Removal, and Diseases Prevention Bill, a measure enlarging the powers of the Board of Health, has reached and passed its final stage in the House of Commons.

Besides the actual business done, there have been sundry debates and small talks in both Houses. We know not, however, that they have been of sufficient interest or importance to justify our enumerating the subjects of them here, much less commenting upon them. Our readers who are willing to look for a grain of wisdom in a bushel of words, or a needle in a bottle of hay, will turn to our columns of Parliamentary intelligence.

A mine of wealth has turned up for Ireland. Her peat-bogs contain hidden treasures. It is now ascertained beyond a doubt that, by a new process of distillation, naphtha in considerable quantities, and other chemical principles of much value, may be obtained at a cheap and remunerative rate from these waste millions of acres. The O'Gorman Mahon, who announced the discovery to the House of Commons the other evening, produced a candle, manufactured from Irish peat, quite spermaceti-looking, which burnt brilliantly upon the table of the House during the remainder of the evening. Lord Ashley corroborated all that had been said as to the value of the discovery, and said, that for an outlay of £20, for cost and labour, a hundred tons of peat would yield carbonate of ammonia, soda, naphtha, a substance adapted for candles, camphine oil, and other products, worth £91. Here, then, is a new ray of hope for Ireland. Providence has interposed for her just in time. Better than Californian fields, her morasses, and moors, offer in return for moderate industry a rich harvest of future enjoyment. May the opportunity be speedily turned to account!

The recent and pending elections demand but a word. Sir James Duke has walked over the course, in the City, unopposed. Mr. Wire's prospects are reported to be flattering at Boston—and Reading, vacated by the elevation of Sir J. Tal-
fou'd to the bench, welcomes Mr. Gardner, formerly member for Leicester, with every indication of preference over his semi-Liberal competitors. He has, nevertheless, we understand, deemed it prudent to retire.

We may content ourselves with simply directing the notice of our readers to our reports of the public breakfast given to Mr. Shore, and of the Wesleyan Conference held, this year, at Manchester.

That there will shortly be a change in the form of the present French Government, is now regarded as a settled thing. Happily, there is some ground for believing that the constitution will be "modified," without recourse being had to violence. A coup d'état, we are told, will not be attempted, because it is unnecessary. "The people themselves," says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*,

"Will take the initiative, whether the Government wish it or not, and will demand, but in a peaceable manner, the modification of the 45th article of the Constitution. We shall, perhaps, find that the demand to that effect will be first made by the Councils General, repeated by the Councils of Arrondissements, and followed up energetically by the Municipal Councils, the Conseils des Prud'hommes, and other corporations. The result will not in all likelihood be known till the first month of winter, as the Councils General do not meet until the 13th of September; and as it is intended to discuss so important a matter with careful deliberation, some further time must necessarily be allowed for the other provincial corps also to deliberate."

And further—

"It is not going too far to say, that public confidence cannot be restored until that article is modified, and until the Presidency for 10 years or for life be conferred on Louis Napoleon. When I make this assertion, I do so on the authority of men of business. The present uncertainty is the source of infinite mischief. No speculator will embark in any serious affair; capitalists keep their money hoarded in their coffers; no investment, large or small, is possible; and people even refuse to sign leases, or any legal deeds, while the present uncertain state of affairs lasts."

Should the proposed change be brought about in the manner indicated, it will constitute a novelty in the history of the French nation. The breaking up of that pernicious system of centralization which has made Paris the dictator to the rest of France, would probably have a more important bearing on the future welfare of the country, than even the alteration of her constitution. Fortunately, public opinion amongst our neighbours is, at present,

hostile to the establishment or re-establishment of any dynasty, most of all a Bourbon dynasty. But when we see the coercive tendency of the Legislative Chamber, the vindictive policy of the Cabinet that enjoys its confidence, as shown in its suppression of the right of discussion, and the practical intolerance which actuates all political parties, we almost despair of the speedy restoration of a free constitution in France.

The audacity of the Austrian Government, or rather of the camarilla, that are the mainspring of its policy, would seem to increase with its reverses. Secure in the alliance of the Russian autoocrat, it dictates its own terms to Germany and Sardinia. In the former case it has sent back the Archduke John to Frankfort, at the head of 10,000 troops, to counterbalance Prussian influence; whilst in the latter, it has coerced the Court of Turin into an ignominious treaty by the threat of an immediate renewal of hostilities. Weak to its very foundations, Austria would right itself by a pitch of daring rarely witnessed, showing clearly enough that wisdom and sound statesmanship have long forsaken its councils. To dream of establishing a vast Customs Union, embracing Southern Germany and Northern Italy, by which protection may be re-established in its pristine glory, England wounded in its commercial position, and Genoa turned into an Austrian outport—such is the scheme which that power is bent on realizing at a time when it has become a Russian satrapy, and has cut off, probably without recovery, the right arm of its strength.

"It is evident that the plan of the campaign, as it was begun by the Imperial armies, has been dislocated by the skill and vigour of the Hungarian commanders, and that down to the latest dates the fortune of the war was in favour of the latter." Such is the reluctant confession by the Austrian *Times*, of a fact patent to the observation of every newspaper reader. With the Ban of Croatia driven on to the borders of, if not over, the Turkish frontier, the Russian hordes forced back or overthrown in every attempt to penetrate Hungary by way of Transylvania, and the experienced Paskewitch, with his grand army, beaten, out-generalled, and cajoled by his active foe—the present position of the united Imperialist invaders might perhaps admit of a somewhat more definite description. But the *Times*, and its patrons, probably have great faith in numbers, artillery, and decimation—serious odds certainly against the gallant Hungarians, but, as we have before seen, not wholly incapable of being matched. When it becomes a question, how few troops Russia can spare to garrison Poland and Galicia, the first of her resources will be exhausted. Already we learn that the reserve army of 80,000 men has left Cracow for the Hungarian frontier—an evident proof that the conflict is no child's-play to Austria's faithful ally. In a few more days, we may perhaps gain some further insight into that masterly plan of the campaign, the partial development of which has been attended with such brilliant success to the Hungarian arms. The main Russian and Austrian armies have parted company, in consequence of the aforesaid "dislocation"—the former being left to contend against Georgey and Dembinski in the North; the latter marching in hot haste to the relief of the discomfited Ban in the South. It is not a little significant, that, as the great conflict progresses, the Porte is encouraged to take a more decided stand against Russian intervention. Meanwhile, the seat of the Hungarian Government is transferred to a steam-boat on the Danube, which ascends or descends the river as circumstances may require. Kossuth has said that on his fete day he will disembark in this boat at Pesth. He formerly made such a promise, and he kept his word.

THE SESSION OF 1849.

IT is gone! Before these lines shall meet the reader's eye, the Parliamentary Session will probably have ceased to be. A few royal words will consign it to the catalogue of things past. Its opportunities of usefulness and of mischief, its wearisome talk, its tinkering of old laws, and its construction of new ones, its cant phrases, its solemn fallacies, its array of statistics, its rabbincical learning, and all the wordy nothingness which made it what it was, will have become mere matter of history. It is gone! Not quite so garrulous, perhaps, as some of its predecessors, but equally devoid of purpose. What shall be its epitaph? What has been its distinguishing characteristic? What epithet will best mark its individuality? It is hard to say—for the Whigs have a knack of infusing into everything over which they preside something of that indefinable quality for which our language has no appropriate term. Their influence is the death of reality, without being the life of a pretence. It quickens nothing. It has no vitality of will. It is *vis inertiae*, and nothing more—a dead weight on all movement—a heavy impediment in the way of all progress. And just what Whig influence is, just that has the session been. For the most part, a congeries of negatives—an elaborate resistance of good on the one hand, and



of evil on the other. Aristocratic power forced by popular energy a little beyond the line of its own choice, and again, awed by public opinion, prevented from following that line to its proper terminus. We might say that the session has been occupied mainly in "moving the previous question," and has left most things which came before it for decision precisely in the same position, as far as Parliament is concerned, as that in which it found them! The House of Commons has been "doing nothing," and the House of Lords has "helped it."

The session has been not inaptly described as an "adjourned debate on Irish affairs." Its proceedings in regard to the sister Isle, remind us of the young lady who wrote a long letter, three times crossed, without inserting a single stop in it, and placing only a comma at the end of it. With the exception of the Encumbered Estates Bill, it is impossible to make out the policy of Parliament in regard to the Irish people. It has furnished grants of money for the relief of destitution, so small as to be insufficient to accomplish what is proposed. It had a Committee of Inquiry, legislated upon decisions arrived at without evidence, and, after a protracted contest, gave up the very points which it professed to consider all-important. It has introduced measures of political amelioration, which, as we predicted at the time, having been introduced, were immediately laid upon the shelf, and left to that forgetfulness for which Ministers originally destined them. The hand of the master is nowhere to be traced in what Parliament has done for the rescue of sinking Ireland. Fiddle-faddle, done by a bungling journeyman, and amounting to nothing when it is done—this is all that the statesmanship of the day has been competent to produce, with a view to stave off ruin from eight millions of our fellow-subjects. "Measures adapted, from time to time, to meet the emergencies of the case," is Lord John Russell's description of his own policy. Plasters for pimples, we should say, when the constitution is utterly deranged, and death stares you in the face. As yet, the social condition of Ireland cannot be said to have been fairly grappled with by the Legislature. Politically, it remains where it did. Ecclesiastically, the slightest approach to remedial measures has been refused. And endless discussion on the subject has resulted, under Whig management, in nothing better than money grants, loans of credit to railway companies, an Encumbered Estates Bill, which, in spite of lordly mutilation, excites some hope, and a Poor Relief Amendment Act, which, whether originally good or bad, has been made little better than a chip in porridge.

British interests have not fared much better. The repeal of the Navigation Laws, the complement of our Free Trade policy, is an unquestionable gain, and, in this single instance, the Whigs, whose tenure of office was staked upon the decision, exhibited some vigour. In almost all other respects, they have evinced their characteristic inertness and immobility. Their financial savings have been more nominal than real, and, small as they are, they were effected on no definite and intelligible principle. Every proposal for real reform in this department they have met with resistance qualified by promises. Colonial extravagance and mismanagement have received no other check than that which will result from exposure, and the colonial policy of Parliament, equally with its Irish policy, may be said to begin and end in smoke. Canada has been strong enough to assert the right of self-government. Australia is promised it, with some reservations. Guiana begins to get a glimpse of it, for Guiana is becoming troublesome. The Cape is growing angry, so the Cape may indulge hope. Meanwhile, although statesmanlike plans, based on sound principles, have been submitted by independent members to Parliament, they have not been received with favour. Lord John, backed by a majority, confides in "measures adapted, from time to time, to the emergencies of the case," that is, in legislation squeezed out of him by necessity. Where office is secure, the Whigs decline taking the initiative in any direction.

Organic change, as to the necessity of which most men out of doors are agreed, and about which all shades of opinion are becoming so far blended, as may suffice for harmonious action, has been pertinaciously and systematically refused, and yet, as in almost all other instances, so refused as to allow of its adoption when the pressure from without is found to be irresistible. The Repeal of the Septennial Act, the Ballot, Mr. Hume's more comprehensive measure including both, with a large extension and a more equal distribution of electoral power, and the People's Charter in its integrity, have been pooh-poohed as unnecessary just at present, because Parliament has a high opinion of its own representative fidelity and fitness. Lord John adjures "finality," and hints once more at the possibility of his introducing "measures adapted, from time to time, to the emergencies of the case"—a plain confession that nothing is to be looked for from his wisdom, and

only as much as the sense of necessity compels, even from his fears. The predominant talk of the House, however, during the session, on this question, has been in a strain of self-gratulation, and our "glorious constitution" has been lauded as receiving new illustrations of its worth from passing events on the continent of Europe. What the legislature will consent to do in this matter, we are without *data* on which to found a conjecture—what it will not do, until awed by popular determination, it has taken care to let us know.

Ecclesiastically, matters are not in a much more hopeful train. Lord Ashley gets a committee for inquiry into the practicability of making the parochial system more effectual to the supply of spiritual instruction—probably, it is all that he will get. But where a single instance occurs, like that of Bishopwearmouth, in which opportunity fairly offers for carrying out Lord Ashley's principle, it is wantonly thrown away. The niggard liberality of the Commons is neutralized by the ecclesiastical bigotry of the Lords. The Parliamentary Oaths Bill, vaunted by the Whigs as intended to tear the last leaf of intolerance out of the statute-book, is rejected by the Peers without exciting a remark in the Lower House. The Affirmation Bill shares the same fate. The Clergy Relief Bill struggles on until it drops of exhaustion. The Ecclesiastical Commission are virtually censured, threatened, and spared. Church-rates and *Regium Domum* are condemned, and perpetuated. The Irish Establishment, as we have already said, "secure of her existence, smiles," as if repeating to herself the proverb, "Hard words break no bones." Parliament leaves all these matters as it found them—to be settled when settlement can no longer be deferred.

The most valuable fruit of the session has been the discipline to which it has subjected the Radical Opposition. They have felt their own pulse—they have learnt their own strength—they have cast off leading-strings. They are becoming a compact and increasing force. Each future session will witness their growth; and, probably, before Parliament has lived out its appointed term, they will virtually hold the game in their own hands. Such another House of Commons, we do not expect to see—nor, perhaps, will it be possible to find a parallel for insipidity and obstructive unmeaningness to the session of 1849.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.

A TRACT on the subject indicated by the heading of this article, from the pen of Elihu Burritt, has just been put into our hands. Several topics of passing interest might put in a strong claim for a prior hearing, more especially as we have already expressed a favourable opinion of the scheme before us. But we cannot prevail upon ourselves to postpone recurrence to a project which we regard with such a hearty good-will. We are not aware that journalists are bound by the laws of their order to forswear all pet questions—and, indeed, if such is the case, we have transgressed so often, that one more act of delinquency cannot very seriously affect our reputation. We confess to a more than common complacency in the proposal for an "Ocean Penny Postage." The object contemplated is so simple, yet so magnificent, so feasible, and fraught with so many and such various advantages, and the difficulties to be overcome in order to the attainment of it are so few, that it needs, we think, nothing more than to be fairly stated, and perseveringly kept before the public eye, to secure for itself the suffrages of all classes in the empire. There is literally no impediment in the way to the adoption of this beneficent project, but the *vis inertiae* of Government. Even the Chancellor of the Exchequer, timid as that officer usually is in prospect of any change which might affect national revenue, may look smilingly upon the plan developed in this tract—for the odds are, that by venturing to carry it into effect, he may confidently calculate upon gain rather than loss.

The plan may be explained in few words. The postal services on a letter are divided into three items. The first comprises collection, receiving, and posting; the second, conveyance from one place to another; the third, and most expensive, is distribution. It is proposed to substitute for the heavy postage now charged on colonial letters, a maximum of threepence—that is, a penny for the inland service, a penny for transmission from port to port, and a penny for colonial service. The special feature of the project, and that which gives it its present title, is an uniform charge, for sea conveyance, between port and port, whatever the distance, of one penny only. We cannot of course compel foreign states to alter their demands for carrying letters inland, after they have reached shore—but, wherever the British mail now touches, it is possible to arrange that its charge shall be no more than one penny for inland service, and one penny for ocean service—and, in case the destination of the letter is to one of our own colonies, one penny more, for delivery to the party addressed.

Can the British Government confer this inestimable boon upon its subjects without pecuniary loss?

In our judgment, Mr. Burritt has fully demonstrated that it can. Take the instance of our American colonies. There would be required, in order to produce the same amount of revenue as that given by the present postal rates, an increase of letters to four times their number at this moment. Is it probable that such an increase would be realized? Nothing more so. In the first place, the British mail would be employed to carry nearly all the letters which pass between the Old World and the New. In the second place, the increasing swarm of emigrants from the continent of Europe to America, might be safely depended upon for a large accession of mail matter. Then, clandestine and private conveyance, now most extensively resorted to, would be brought into its legitimate channel. Dead-letter loss, occurring in consequence of unwillingness or inability on the part of individuals addressed, to pay the postage, would be lightened. Correspondence between emigrants and their friends would be multiplied—and increased facilities would, as in the instance of the home penny postage, increase on all hands the frequency of communication. Our space forbids our giving the calculations in detail—but we take it to be proved in the tract before us, that, without a farthing's additional expense to Government, letters may be conveyed by the the mails to every one of our colonies; and hence, to all parts of the world, at the rate proposed, and that the loss incurred by the diminution of the rate charged, would be more than made up by the additional correspondence with the transmission of which the British mails would be entrusted.

It would be a work of supererogation, we imagine, to dilate upon the advantages, commercial, social, intellectual, political, and religious, to be derived from the adoption of this proposal. It is impossible to overrate the blessing which that man confers upon the world who facilitates communication between mind and mind. An easy and inexpensive circulation of thought sheds a bright beam of hope upon the world's destiny. The Penny Postage system is second only in importance to the art of printing, and will probably usher in as glorious a reformation. Why should the benefits of it be confined? Great Britain, without going out of her way, can give the whole world the advantage of it. She can do so without sacrifice. She can become a benefactress to all nations, for all nations would share the blessings of an "Ocean Penny Postage." The project needs but to be generally known in order to be successful—for Government has really no interest in opposing it. Let every rational means, therefore, be adopted to publish it far and wide! Let every friend of peace, love, and religion, exert himself quietly, but unceasingly, to enlighten those about him on the merits of the enterprise! And early next session, let a competent member of the House of Commons move for a committee to inquire into the feasibility of the plan, and we entertain a confident belief that Elihu Burritt will realize his philanthropic idea, "An Ocean Penny Postage, to make home everywhere, and all nations neighbours."

SOME ROMAN REFUGEES have arrived in London. They were enabled, by means of English and American passports, to quit Rome on the 4th ult. The Sardinian authorities would not allow them to disembark, and compelled the captain to bring them on to Marseilles, where they arrived on the 8th. The police then informed them that they could not stay in France. They, therefore, traversed France, and have reached the hospitable and free soil of England. Of course they are in want of assistance and succour until they can obtain employments. It is a case which demands immediate attention. Steps are being taken for the formation of a committee to receive subscriptions on their behalf.

WEST OF ENGLAND DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this institution was held at the Institution, Taunton, on Tuesday week—W. D. Wills, Esq., in the chair. The report presented was highly satisfactory, announcing a large balance after payment of 5 per cent. to the shareholders. The Rev. David Thomas, of this city, presided at the examination of the pupils, and his report afforded very satisfactory evidence of their intelligence, industry, and improvement, and also of the superior efficiency of the principal, Dr. Bewglass. Three of the pupils have passed the matriculation examination at the London University, with which this establishment is now connected by charter, granted by her Majesty. The school re-opens with its full complement of 110 pupils, and the committee have been compelled to decline many applications for admission.

BIRMINGHAM BAZAAR.—The receipts of the grand bazaar held last week at Birmingham, in aid of the funds of the Free Industrial School, were about £1,500.

THE BEGGING IMPOSTORS OF LONDON have discovered a new way of fleecing the public; obtaining brandy, cordials, money, and sympathy, by falling down in the streets and pretending to be racked with the agonies of cholera. The police have detected more than one of these culprits in the fact.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

HUNGARIAN RESOURCES.

(From the *Edinburgh Review*.)

We believe that sympathy with Hungary is rapidly spreading over Europe. But above all, we are confident that the spectacle of a people defending its ancestral rights and enlarged liberties must be deeply interesting to that nation which contended against the Stuarts in 1640, and threw off their yoke in 1688. But nations, like individuals, are members of a family; and before taking part in family quarrels, are bound to weigh, not merely the justice of the cause, but also the position and resources of the litigants. A Charles XII. rushes blindly upon wars which only compromise his throne—a William of Orange forms deliberately a Triple Alliance. It is important, therefore, to understand the means which Hungary possesses for self-defence now, and for independent existence hereafter—as well as her rights in the present struggle.

The efforts of Hungary in the present war are a measure of her internal resources. Those efforts have excited the more surprise, because the nature and extent of her resources are, in general, so imperfectly understood. In December last, at a time when civil war was raging in the south of Hungary and in Transylvania, 130,000 Austrians, moving concentrically from nine different quarters, passed the frontiers. Prince Windischgrätz left Schönbrunn, confident of returning with victory, and with the title of "Debellator Hungariorum." The game was supposed to be driven by his rangers into the toils, and to be there awaiting unconditional surrender or destruction. But neither the generals nor the statesmen of Hungary bated a jot of heart or hope. They knew the courage, the endurance, and the patriotic fervour of their people. Within a narrow circle between the Theist, the Maros, and the Transylvanian frontier, they speedily organized an army of nearly 200,000 men. Powder-mills, cannon-foundries, manufacturers of muskets, percussion-caps, and saltpetre, sprang up on the instant; and as the Croatian sulphur-mines were in the enemy's hands, their sulphur was prepared from *mundic*, or sulphurite of iron. Within four months, the Austrians were driven from Hungary; so diminished in number, and disorganized by cold, hunger, and defeat, that, but for Russian intervention, the war would already be at an end.

The defensive strength of a country depends upon its physical conformation, its artificial means of communication and resistance, and the numbers, the temper, and organization of its inhabitants. A glance at the map shows that Hungary, by the arrangement of its mountains, plains, and rivers, is adapted for every species of warfare, from the guerilla to the dense battalion. Its northern bulwark, the Carpathian mountains, extends from Presburg and the Danube to Transylvania, a space of four hundred English miles, broken only by three considerable passes, Nádas, Jablonka, and Dukla, while the continuation of this lofty barrier is crossed by only four narrow defiles to the east and south—the approaches to Bukovina, Moldavia, and Wallachia. On the south the Carnian Alps, and the rivers Sava and Danube, afford a frontier almost equally impracticable to an invader. The plains and hills on the west towards the Styrian mountains are less capable of defence, being more adapted to the action of large masses. Between Presburg and Pesth the rivers sometimes hurry in rapid torrents, and sometimes stagnate in lakes and morasses. The internal communication by roads is very irregular. Some Hungarian counties have highways, which rival English turnpikes, while others are advanced little beyond driftways and tracks, bad in all seasons, and nearly impervious in autumn and winter. An invading army, unacquainted with the country and encumbered with baggage and artillery, will meet, therefore, with no ordinary difficulties. Even Austrian officers, whom previous command of Hungarian regiments had, in some degree, familiarized with the line of march, were baffled, in the late spring campaign, by the natural or accidental impediments they encountered.

Hungary contains an area of 110,000 English square miles, and a population of at least fourteen millions. This extensive area is not more remarkable for the productiveness of its soil, its favourable climate, and mineral wealth, than for the various and generally promising character of the inhabitants. All the races of Hungary have, indeed, their several capabilities. The Slovaks are intelligent, for the most part, and inclined to commerce; the Croats good soldiers, and, in the upper classes, able *employés*; the Servian officers, in the Military frontier, are many of them expert mathematicians; while the ordinary characteristics of the Wallach are, an aptitude for growth and cultivation: and of the Germans, steadiness and industry. But the Magyar—or Hungarian Proper—who has given his name to the country, is also the most prominent feature in the group of races. The genuine Magyar, like the Roman patrician, is an agriculturist, a fearless, we had almost said a born rider, fond of field sports and pastoral occupations. His figure is tall and well proportioned; his demeanour grave, and almost melancholy; his attachment to home and to his municipal and political rights ardent; his disposition peaceful, and even indolent, until he is wronged or oppressed—and then indomitably firm, patient, and enterprising. Since our attention has been turned by recent events to Hungary, we have been impressed by the resemblance between the Hungarian country gentleman and yeoman of the present day, and the English gentleman and yeoman of Clarendon and Lucy Hutchinson, of Waker and Vandyke. But the character of the Hungarian, like

the resources of his native land, is not yet fully developed. His occasional indolence or haughtiness has to be purged away by the fiery baptism of war; and his warm affections, his firm principles, his active intellect, and native energy, will come out the purer from this ordeal.

"YOUNG ENGLANDISM" ONCE MORE.

The *Daily News*, in an article analyzing the state and prospects of parties in Parliament, says:—

The shrewder Peelites are thus looking to the right and left, to serve with or under the Whigs till they can oust them, or to picquet their steeds with the Protectionists and wait for their lead there till such time as the last shred of the flag of Protection has dropped from the idle staff.

Others of the Peelites, and perhaps the most able of them, look towards the Whig camp. But of all these moves and changes, the most important perhaps is the apparent determination of certain of the young and untried men of the great Tory party to throw off at once what they consider the humbug of Protection. They complain, and with reason, that the hands and the thoughts of Tories and country gentlemen have been kept of late years too closely confined to their breeches' pockets, playing a selfish game, with no philosophy beyond rents and purses, and no arguments save those *ad crumenam*. Although in opposition, they feel that the Tories have neglected the sacred duties of opposition, which by defending popular rights gave an opposition the best claim to power. They read in their chronicles and histories that the country party was never so strong as when it stood distinct from the court party, and when it stood out for rights, for economy, and for improvement. To resuscitate this spirit were to create a genuine party of "Young England," not the bastard dilettante principle adopted by certain youths, no two of whom as men, continue to act or think together, but a Young England that would show the rising generation of the squirearchy, and of the educated class, to be prepared to embark in progress, not reaction. These men think that a perseverance in the old humdrum policy of Whigs and Tories will not succeed in preserving either to the higher classes their influence, to the middle classes their prosperity, or to the lower ones ease or content. They think that without a new, a quite new colonial policy, the colonies will be lost, and England thereby shorn of half her naval and commercial strength. They are of opinion that the Chancellor of the Exchequer cannot much longer go on with this financial goose-step, alternating between a mock surplus and a real deficit, the balance of revenue and expenditure depending on every turn of the season, on each cloud in the sky, and upon every commotion that impedes the trade of Europe. The strong conviction of the necessity of something new, and radically new, is not confined to the Radical party in which such ideas germinate. The seed has fallen upon other ground, and there are some specimens grown on Tory soils, very likely to startle those curious in political vegetation.

CONFessions OF FRENCH STATESMEN.

(From the *Examiner*.)

The French National Assembly having resolved to slay the liberty of the press, have honoured their victim at least with a magnificent funeral. A most powerful and eloquent debate took place upon the new law. More recondite and ingenious reasons were never given for the gagging of the human tongue and intellect; whilst the orators for leaving both at liberty, although hooted and outraged by the fanatic majority, were strong in the justice of their cause.

M. Thiers may boast of being the author of a new code and a new philosophy with regard to the press. According to this orator, a pen is a stick, or an instrument of attack; and as the law and the police prevent people from laying the latter over their neighbour's shoulders, so the same paternal police have a right to prevent one man using a pen to the detriment of another. One would think that a good law of libel might meet M. Thiers's objections. But the French Ministers, instead of defending individuals from this instrument of offence, the newspaper, render it, on the contrary, far heavier by their monopoly and *cautionnemens*, and their privileges to printers and publishers; so that the French press, instead of a bundle of rods in the hands of the Socialists, becomes a bludgeon in the far heavier hands of the police.

M. Thiers complains of the hardship, that a man of political experience like himself should be judged and criticised by the first journalist that chances to wield a pen. He objects to all the wise men of society, and of the political world, being called to judgment and passed under review by the most ignorant men in it. But whose fault is it that the ignorant have the power? The fault lies in the ignorance of the public that listen to them. Or the fault may lie in the unpopular and retrograde tendencies of the wise men, whose conduct have so disgusted the public, that they prefer reading the lucubrations of vehement and honest fools to swallowing the sophisms of veteran and dishonest politicians.

M. Thiers, however, has one great advantage. He has been consistent. As Minister of Louis Philippe he introduced the laws of September. In supporting the present law he produces the same arguments, and avows the same principles. His task was easy, therefore, in comparison with that of men who used to be hot and noisy liberals, and who opposed the laws of September, like M. Montalembert and M. Barrot.

In such a position M. Montalembert took the most honest course. He threw himself on his knees before the Assembly, and craved pardon of it, and of heaven, for ever having been a liberal. It was extreme folly, he admitted, and he hoped to be forgiven. He had criticised the acts of former governments, which was a nefarious and abominable proceeding. But M. Montalembert promises to be a

good boy, and never do such a thing again. All this, however, was said with eloquence, sincerity, and unctuous; and if many pitied M. Montalembert for his confession, no one smiled.

The Liberal members of the Assembly, indeed, are to be pitied. The Ministerialists drown their voices with clamour; yet when they protest with any vivacity they are called to order, and gendarmes with much brutality by M. Dupin. In fact, the ultra-Liberals suffer in the Assembly of 1849 what they made their opponents suffer in that of 1848. As to courtesy or moderation, these qualities have disappeared from the French character.

LORD ABERDEEN ON LARGE ARMAMENTS.—In the recent discussion in the House of Lords, on Lord Brougham's resolutions, the late Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who has, no doubt, seen how Austria and France have ruined themselves by maintaining large armies, from year to year, in readiness for war, made the following pertinent remarks on the great folly of such a course:—

I am disposed to dissent from that maxim which has been so generally received, that "if you wish for peace you must be prepared for war." It may have applied to the nations of antiquity, and to society in a comparatively barbarous and uncivilized state, when warlike preparations cost but little; but in the state of society in which we now live, when the warlike preparations of great powers are made at an enormous expense, I say that *so far from their being any security to peace, they are directly the contrary, and tend at once to war*. For it is natural that men, having adopted means they think efficient to an end, should desire to put their efficiency to their test, and to have some direct result from their labour and expense. Why, my lords, one of the most distinguished statesmen of France very recently said in the French Chamber, with the strongest professions of peace, "Let us have peace by all means, but take care you have an army of 800,000 men." Why, my lords, what does that mean? What can it mean, but war or bankruptcy?

After so explicit an expression of opinion against the maintenance of large fleets and armies as the best means of preventing war, from one who has had so good an opportunity of understanding the subject, we trust we shall hear no more of the silly cant about preparation for war being the best mode of preserving peace.—*Manchester Examiner*.

THE DRAINAGE OF THE METROPOLIS.—Mr. Phillips's scheme for the permanent and perfect town drainage of the entire area under the jurisdiction of the Court of Sewers, as well as of the City of London, has been presented to the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers. Mr. Phillips, in his report, argues that the principal evils now so grievously complained of are traceable to the practice which has originated within the present half-century, of discharging into the same sewers both the offensive drainage of dwelling-houses, and the surface waters which, from the action either of rain or springs, are found to stagnate upon the land. Mr. Phillips concludes that it is practically impossible to provide a perfectly innocuous system of town drainage while combining in one channel the house-washings and night-soil with the land and surface drainage. They must be kept separate. For this purpose, he proposes the construction of one great central tunnel, having no communication either with the river, the street sewers, or the external atmosphere, into which all the offensive drainage of the metropolis is to be turned, and which will also receive that portion of rainwater, or water supplied for domestic uses, which cannot be conveniently conveyed to the surface-water sewers. The proposed tunnel is to be sunk to such a depth as will, in every case, give exactly the amount of fall required for the effectual drainage of the locality. It is to commence at Twickenham, and is to be carried as far as either Dagenham or Barking Creek, in the Essex marshes, crossing the river several times in its course, and terminating in a great reservoir, from which the manure is to be redistributed. The total estimated cost is £558,000. At the meeting of the Special Court of the Sewers Commission, at which Mr. Phillips's report was read, a discussion of some length arose, which terminated by the unanimous adoption of the following resolution, moved by the Earl of Carlisle, and seconded by Mr. Leslie:—

That Mr. Phillips be authorized to complete his statement by this day month, with an estimate of the probable expense. That Mr. Austin be authorized to furnish a statement of his plan to the court by this day month, with an estimate of the probable expense. That the court will be ready to receive any plans which may be sent in for the effectual drainage of London before this day month. That the court will, on an early day after this day month, name the persons to whom it may be proper to refer the plans before them, and to report their opinion thereon.

THE CHARTIST CONVICTS.—The Chartist prisoners, Cuffay, Lacey, and the others, convicted at the recent session of the Central Criminal Court, were put on board the "Adelaide" transport on Tuesday evening week, at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. On Wednesday a seaman, named William Newman, belonging to the "Adelaide," was taken ill, it is supposed with cholera, and was removed to the Royal Ordnance Hospital.

The *Salisbury Herald* of Saturday announced a female cricket-match for Wednesday; eleven married against eleven single women.

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.—The sum of £140,000 has just been expended on a new station at Euston-square; £243,096 on the bridge over the Tyne at Newcastle; £126,960 on the bridge over the Tweed at Berwick. The stations at Cambridge, Ely, and Peterborough, figure respectively in the sums of £80,555, £93,423, and £93,234. The bridge over the Menai, at Bangor, the Chester and Holyhead Directors have admitted will cost £600,000.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

BURIALS IN METROPOLITAN CHURCH-YARDS.

The Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Bill having been read a third time, on Wednesday, Lord ASHLEY moved the addition of four new clauses. The first gave the General Board of Health power to make inquiries respecting the state of burial-grounds excepted from the operation of the Public Health Act 1848, and to direct measures of precaution. The second enabled churchwardens of parishes to arrange in such cases for having their burials in the burial-ground of other parishes, or in those of some cemetery. These clauses would have a temporary operation till the end of the next session. The other clauses enabled further inquiries, and the formation of a scheme for a general system of extramural interments; which scheme, together with the reports it was founded on, was to be presented to Parliament. After some conversation favourable to the clauses, they were agreed to, and the bill passed.

CLERGY RELIEF BILL.

On the order for the third reading of this bill, Mr. HAGGITT rose to move as an amendment that the bill be read a third time that day three months. The object of the bill was to enable any minister of the Church of England, who should suddenly or capriciously object to any of its doctrines, to leave the church at his pleasure. It would render the censure of the church powerless, and would, he believed, also preclude the bishop from restoring any clergyman, however penitent he might become.

Mr. BOUVERIE said that the bill had been fully considered by a select committee, of which the representatives of Oxford and Dublin Universities were members, and the bill had received the sanction of both those gentlemen. Under such circumstances he could not consent to the postponement of the bill.

The House was about to divide, when Mr. HAGGITT said that, in deference to the opinions of some gentlemen about him, he would not press his motion. His object was to enter his protest against the measure.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN BILL.

On the motion that this bill be read a third time, Mr. ROEBUCK expressed a hope that Mr. SPOONER would not endeavour to pass it in the present session. He objected to the two new clauses which had been added to the bill, directing not only that the costs of the prosecution should be paid but that the party should likewise be compensated. This was departing from the ordinary course, and might open the door to many vexatious prosecutions for the purpose of obtaining compensation. Mr. ANSTY moved that the bill be read a third time that day three months. The amendment was rejected by 65 to 22. The bill was then read a third time.

On the question that the bill do pass, a discussion took place on the new clauses, when it was agreed to strike out the words "giving compensation for loss of time."

Mr. HUME thought it improper to pass the bill in its present form. He did not think they could make people moral by act of Parliament, and the question was one which, if it ought to be legislated on, should be taken up by the Government. There were a class of persons in the country who thought that everything was to be done by a show of sanctity and holiness. He looked with suspicion on such persons, and had always found them the readiest to impose, and the least likely to do justice. He objected to the proceeding altogether.

Mr. ROEBUCK warned those hon. gentlemen who voted for this bill, that they might expect to see persons in a very different walk of life from those which the bill contemplated brought before the public under most painful circumstances—not because they were guilty, but because by crude and hasty legislation this bill would be made instrumental to the worst purposes [hear, hear].

After a few words from Mr. SPOONER, in explanation, the bill was passed.

BANKRUPT LAW CONSOLIDATION.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated, on Wednesday last, that from the 18th of June up to yesterday, the members of the Select Committees on the Bankruptcy Law Consolidation Bill, have been in constant and close attention to its details. It had been their extreme anxiety to introduce nothing into the law that could possibly injure trade; and he pledged himself to the accuracy with which the enactments have been transferred from the existing bankruptcy laws to the bill. Mr. STUART lauded the extraordinary labour and attention bestowed on this bill; which had received many essential improvements in the Select Committee. Sir JAMES GRAHAM assented to these praises; but hesitated, in entering on the consideration of a bill of 278 clauses, to accept the whole law of bankruptcy on the faith of the Committee. Peculiar care must be taken, that under the guise of consolidation no alteration be introduced. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL undertook to point out every material alteration. The House went into committee, and advanced to the 160th clause; reserving some important clauses for further discussion.

On Thursday, there was a somewhat interesting discussion on the 258th clause. Mr. ROEBUCK objected, that the clause virtually gave the Commissioner a power of penal imprisonment, on charges that really ought to be tried by a jury under a criminal law, which a bankruptcy law ought not to

be. He moved an amendment giving force to his objection. The amendment was supported by Mr. BERNAL and Mr. HENLEY; opposed by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL and Mr. MASTERMAN. Mr. FREDERICK PEEL supported the clause with a speech of great clearness and substance, in which he argued that the provision would restore a provision for the creditor under sufficient check to prevent abuse. On the other hand, Sir JAMES GRAHAM contended, with great force, that the *fraudulent* abuse of credit by the debtor ought to be the subject of treatment by the criminal law, and not of a law which confounds a civil jurisdiction over the bankrupt's property with a criminal jurisdiction over his person: recent occurrences in the Bankruptcy Courts have shown that the Bankruptcy Commissioners are not a class of judges suited to the exercise of such jurisdiction. The amendment was negatived without a division. Later in the evening the bill was read a third time, and passed.

PILOTAGE BILL.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Earl GRANVILLE having moved the second reading of the Pilotage Bill, the Duke of WELLINGTON expressed doubts whether the bill would not operate very injuriously in giving a discretion to the Lord Warden which would enable him to supersede the Fellowship of Cinque Port pilots. The Fellowship is regulated by act of Parliament, and comprises 120 men. The Duke has been Warden for twenty years; during the first ten years, 3,800 ships were annually brought into the river by Cinque Port pilots; there were twenty-two complaints of mishap or misconduct on the part of the pilots, and of those, nine complaints were substantiated: in the latter ten years, there were fourteen complaints, six substantiated. Lord STANLEY and Lord COLCHESTER also resisted the bill, as invading the interests of pilots. Lord ELLENBOROUGH moved that it be read a second time that day three months. The bill was defended by the Marquis of LANSDOWNE. On a division, the amendment was negatived, by 15 to 10; and the bill was read a second time.

ORANGE PARTY PROCESSIONS IN IRELAND.

On Thursday, Mr. REYNOLDS moved for copies of official correspondence respecting processions, meetings, and armed assemblies in the county Down, on the 12th instant. He complained of partial administration of justice in Belfast; where the Mayor refused to receive informations against four persons accused of murder, and committed the brother of the murdered man to prison in default of bail. He again referred to the Downpatrick dinner: the speech quoted by Mr. Bright was delivered by Mr. BEERS, a County Magistrate, who was present at Castlewellan. He accused Lord RODEN of encouraging a reckless and sanguinary faction, who had imbrued their hands in the blood of the people; and threatened, that unless satisfactory inquiry were made discord might show itself unpleasantly during the Queen's visit. He called for the dismissal of offending magistrates. Sir GEORGE GREY declined to reply, pending the inquiry which is proceeding. Sir WILLIAM VERNER defended the Orange party, and made a counter-charge.

A challenge had been sent to the gentry of that county three days previous to the 12th of July, inviting them to meet at Dolly's Brae and show their valour; it added, that though there was no river convenient into which they could be driven, yet the inviting party would blow them to the elements with powder and shot; and that this was the last 12th of July on which such bloodhounds should ever walk in and through the county. The challenge concluded with the words "Repeal for ever," and with the expression that the parties sending it bade defiance to all the magistrates, authorities, and powers.

After a somewhat heated conversation, Mr. REYNOLDS declared himself satisfied with the Ministerial assurances, and withdrew his motion.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, on the order of the day for the third reading of the Slave-Trade (Persian Gulf) Bill being read, Mr. ANSTY, for various reasons which he detailed, moved that the bill be read a third time that day three months.

Colonel THOMPSON, as the officer who had negotiated the original treaty with the Arab chiefs in 1820, entered into an interesting statement of the events which occurred on that occasion, expressing his belief, that the agreements of that treaty had been observed as law on the Persian Gulf from that period.

Lord PALMERSTON historically referred to the circumstances attendant upon the agreements entered into, and contended that the bill established no new principle; it merely giving the vessels that were on the spot for the protection of trade power to carry into effect the agreements entered into with the Imaum of Muscat and the Arab chiefs.

Mr. M. GIBSON desired to ask whether a better understanding was likely to be arrived at with the Emperor of Brazil; expressing his doubts whether the attempt to put down the slave-trade by force of arms would ever succeed. He protested against the policy of attempting to do so without reference to the opinion of the countries who were carrying on the trade. He should support the amendment.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in reference to the general question of the suppression of the slave-trade, said there were two things which would greatly add to the difficulties with which the Government would have to deal, one being that the report of the committee on the slave-trade, instead of being unanimous, was only agreed to by a majority of one, that vote being given by an hon. member who had a strong previous interest in the matter, and whose pre-formed

opinion no evidence, however powerful, could shake; the other, that the committee, though directed to consider the best means that Great Britain could adopt for the final extinction of the slave-trade, had come to the conclusion that the present means for effecting that object were inefficient, but had suggested no substitute of another description. As to the specific bill before the House, it did not bear on the general question.

Mr. HUME referred to the fact that committees on important subjects had decided on a single vote, citing that on banking as an instance, and yet the Government had acted on the report.

After some observations from Mr. BERNAL, who considered that the present bill had no reference whatever to the general question, and a reply from Mr. ANSTY, the gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place, and the bill was read a third time, Mr. ANSTY moving some unsuccessful amendments on the question that the bill do pass.

POOR RELIEF IN IRELAND.

On the order of the day for taking into consideration the Lords' amendments to the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill,

Lord J. RUSSELL, after taking the opinion of the chair, whether any of these amendments affected the privileges of the Commons, and learning that the omission of the first two clauses, prescribing a *maximum* amount of rate, did, strictly speaking, infringe upon the privileges of the House, proceeded to say that, as these privileges had upon former occasions been waived, he did not think that the House was bound to insist upon them on this occasion, the subject being one concerning which both Houses of Parliament should be entitled to give an opinion.

Sir J. GRAHAM, upon the constitutional question involving the privileges of the House, differed from Lord J. Russell, and contended that the interference of the Lords in this instance had gone far beyond any precedent, and that if this interference were allowed, it would be better and more consistent to abandon their privileges at once. This very question, as to the extent to which this House should waive its privileges in matters of local taxation, had been referred last session to a Select Committee, which came to an unanimous opinion that any relaxation beyond very limited one would be dangerous.

Mr. FRENCH, Mr. HENLEY, Mr. HUME, and other members, objected to waiving the privileges of the House; Sir G. GREY and Mr. E. DENISON, on the other hand, doubting the expediency of insisting upon their extreme right.

Sir J. GRAHAM suggested the bringing in a new bill, and passing it through all its stages at once, as had been done with the Borough Relief Bill.

Sir D. NORREYS moved that the amendments be taken into consideration that day three months.

Lord J. RUSSELL said there were only two courses—to waive their privileges in this instance, or to forego all chance of legislating on the subject of the poor-law this session, and even next session; if the privileges of the House were to be strictly maintained, he should despair of a bill not open to amendment by the Lords which would not interfere with those privileges. He had introduced the maximum, thinking it an amendment of the existing poor-law, though the principle was new, and there were weighty arguments against it. As far as he was concerned, he was quite satisfied with the present poor-law as it stood.

Sir J. GRAHAM reiterated his objection to the proposition, and to the multiplication of exceptional cases. Advertising to Lord J. Russell's declaration, that he was satisfied with the existing poor-law, he observed that the surrender of their privileges would then be gratuitous, and for no real object. After such a declaration he should support the amendment.

After some further debate, the House divided, when the proposition of Lord J. RUSSELL was carried by 111 against 62. The House suspended business at a quarter to 5.

When the House re-assembled, at a quarter past 6 o'clock, on the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill,

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved to agree with the amendments, omitting the first two (*maximum*) clauses.

The O'GORMAN MAHON took the opportunity to announce a discovery of great importance in relation to the development of the resources of Ireland, and which would materially enhance the value of landed property there—namely, that by a new process of distillation the millions of acres of peat might be made to yield chemical and other principles of much value. He produced a spermaceti-looking candle, which he warranted to be of genuine peat matter, and which burnt brilliantly upon the table during the evening.

Lord ASHLEY had been assured by Mr. OWEN, to whose character he bore the highest testimony, that the result of his experiments upon thousands of tons of peat had proved that for an outlay of £20 for cost and labour, 100 tons would afford carbonate of ammonia, soda, naphtha, a substance adapted for candles, camphine oil, and other products, worth £91.

This motion having been agreed to, the other amendments were considered, some of which were disagreed to, and the rest agreed to, after a discussion which embraced a large field of Irish Poor-law details.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE having moved to agree to the Commons' amendments to their lordships' amendments on the Poor Relief Ireland Bill,

Lord STANLEY said there was only one question of dispute likely to arise, which was with respect to the 17th, 18th, and 19th clauses, which related to the

proceedings in the superior courts in Ireland. Those clauses had been struck out after careful consideration by their lordships, but had been reinstated by the Commons. If these clauses were to be insisted on, he thought their lordships ought to disagree to their amendments.

Lord MONTEAGLE assigned various reasons why he considered their lordships ought to adhere to their amendments, and reject the re-introduction of these clauses.

After speeches from Lord CAMPBELL, Lord STANLEY, Earl GREY, Lord WHARNCLIFFE, the Earl of St. GERMAN, and a few words from Lord BROUHAM,

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE reminded their lordships of the great difficulty the Government had had in prevailing on the Commons to waive their privileges with respect to the omission of the maximum rating and rate-in-aid clauses. If the noble lord insisted on the omission of the other clauses which had been referred to, he could not answer for the fate of the bill after the concessions already made by the Commons, and he submitted, therefore, whether it would be wise on the part of the noble lord to press his motion, that concession having been made in the hope that it would be met by a corresponding spirit in their lordships' House.

Lord BROUHAM said if the bill was to be lost by his noble friend's persevering, he should certainly advise him to withdraw his opposition.

Lord BEAUMONT would vote for the Commons' amendments rather than the bill should be lost.

Lord MONTEAGLE, after some general observations in condemnation of past poor-law legislation for Ireland, said, after the statement of the noble marquis, he should not feel justified in pressing for a division, but, under the circumstances, would withdraw his amendment; at the same time, he thought their lordships ought to do what they deemed right, leaving it to others to act as they pleased.

The amendment was then withdrawn, and the Commons' amendments agreed to.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, Lord BROUHAM gave notice that, early next session, he should introduce a bill to amend the Bankruptcy Law Consolidation Bill, its principal object being to remedy the evils occasioned by the House of Commons having struck out the execution and fraudulent preference clauses from the measure recently submitted to their consideration. The House of Commons had also failed in introducing a clause abolishing certain sinecure offices, a defect which, in his next bill, he should endeavour to remedy.

A sharp rencontre between Lords BROUHAM and CAMPBELL then ensued:

Lord CAMPBELL: There is no danger with reference to the sinecure offices to which my noble and learned friend refers, because these are not likely to be filled up during the vacation.

Lord BROUHAM: My noble and learned friend speaks as if he were to be eternally in office—[laughter]—and could not conceive the possibility of the great seal being put into other hands than those in which it at present is [renewed laughter].

Lord CAMPBELL: Perhaps my noble and learned friend expects to have the great seal himself [loud laughter].

Lord BROUHAM: It is well known that I have refused it, and that I will never take it again. My noble and learned friend thinks everybody is a candidate for the great seal because he is one himself. I wish he may get it [loud laughter]. But it does not suit my habits or my tastes [laughter].

WHOLESALE LEGISLATION—ANOTHER CASE OF PRIVILEGE.

In the House of Commons, which met at two o'clock on Saturday, a conversation took place respecting the precipitate march of legislation during the last few days. Mr. BERNAL, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, declared he was so overwhelmed as to be incapable of bestowing upon private bills the requisite degree of vigilant attention; Mr. DISRAELI characterised the scenes which had occurred through this haste as disgraceful; Mr. AGOLIONBY attributed the gush of bills at the end of the session to the obstruction created by "too much talk" at the beginning; and Lord JOHN RUSSELL delicately alluded to the same cause, and to the number of amendments on the motions for going into supply; whilst Mr. DISRAELI, on the other hand, protesting against restriction of debate, threw the blame upon the Government, whose measures were ill prepared.

Sir J. GRAHAM and Mr. GREENE mentioned a practical example of the evils attending hurried legislation. On that day clauses had been introduced by the other House into a railway bill [York and Northern] which were the same, *mutatis mutandis*, as the abandoned Railway Audit Bill, and the House was placed in the dilemma of being obliged to adopt the principle of that bill without discussion, or of rejecting the railway bill, to the grievous injury of the parties.

Lord J. RUSSELL, admitting the importance of this case, consented to advise the Crown to postpone the prorogation until Wednesday, in order that the subject might be discussed on Tuesday.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON CEYLON.

Mr. H. BAILLIE, as Chairman of the British Guiana and Ceylon Committee, moved an address to the Crown, praying that, as regarded the latter colony, she would direct that a commission be appointed to inquire on the spot into the means taken for the suppression of the late insurrection there.

Mr. HUMS moving an addition to the motion as follows:—"And into the grievances complained of in this colony."

After a discussion, in which the previously-named hon. members, Lord J. RUSSELL, Mr. HAWES, Mr.

V. SMITH, Mr. DISRAELI, Sir J. W. HOGG, Lord HOTHAM, Sir J. GRAHAM, Mr. LAW, Mr. ROEBUCK, M. OR BLACKALL, and the CHANCELLOR OF THE EX-CHEQUER, took part, Lord J. RUSSELL intimated, that if Mr. Hume would come forward next session, and move for a select committee in order to lay on the table of the House articles of impeachment against Lord Torrington, he (Lord J. Russell) would be prepared to meet the hon. member, but that he must decline assenting to the appointment of a commission which would have the effect of destroying the authority of the governor of the colony, without being attended with any particular or useful result.

Mr. DISRAELI said, a motion had been made in the committee by Mr. Hume to produce the evidence, which was resisted, because it was imperfect, and in justice to the Governor it was unanimously resolved not to present the evidence. The argument that the appointment of a commission would destroy the legitimate influence of the Governor was equally an argument against the appointment of the select committee; the moment that was consented to, the just and legitimate influence of the Governor was destroyed. The question was—would the House support their committee, who desired to prosecute this inquiry fully in a spirit of impartiality?

Sir JAMES GRAHAM said, that as the matter stood, however, it was not possible that the inquiry should close; and he was of opinion that Mr. HAWES did not exercise in the committee altogether a wise discretion in declining the proffered arrangement, that the committee should re-assemble next session, and renew the inquiry, steps being taken in the meantime to secure the attendance of witnesses from the colony. He could not support the motion, which would be unjust to Lord Torrington, and he thought the ends of justice would be satisfied if the committee were to be re-appointed next session, to go on with the inquiry.

Lord J. RUSSELL admitted that, as the inquiry was incomplete, the manner in which the evidence ought to be completed was by re-appointing the committee next session, to which he was ready to consent.

Mr. HAWES vindicated his own proceedings in the committee; and Mr. BAILLIE offered, if Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave a pledge that the attendance of witnesses from Ceylon should be secured, to withdraw his motion; but Lord John, observing that there would be no difficulty in securing the attendance of witnesses, would not consent to the withdrawal of the motion, and, in spite of the entreaties of Mr. LAW, Sir J. GRAHAM, and Mr. ROEBUCK, he adhered to this resolution, remarking that the question affected the honour and character of the Governor of a colony.

A division accordingly took place, when the motion was negatived by 90 against 33.

Lord J. RUSSELL then agreed that, if the committee should re-assemble this day, and by a majority point out by name such witnesses as they desired to examine, steps should be taken to secure their attendance next session, when the committee should be re-appointed.

A motion of Mr. HUMS, that the evidence taken before the select committee be laid before the House, was negatived.

WEST INDIA GRIEVANCES.

In the House of Lords on Monday, the proceedings were of a very multifarious character. The Earl of HARROWBY presented a petition from the standing committee of West Indian planters, complaining of the distress now prevalent in those colonies, and after enlarging on this theme for some time, expressed a hope that Earl Grey would be able to hold out to the planters some prospect, if not of a return to protective duties, at any rate of the extension of every facility for obtaining such credit to the mother country as in former times had been extended to distressed interests in Great Britain and Ireland.

Earl GREY replied that with regard to the act of parliament of last session it strictly limited the discretion of the Government by debarring them from lending any portion of the money voted to individual proprietors, and the only way in which money could be lent to the West Indian colonies was by advancing it on the credit of the colonial legislatures. Under these circumstances, he could not hold out any hope that the Government would recommend to parliament to make any alteration of that act. With regard to the question of contract labour, with respect to which much information had been laid before parliament, he could only say that whatever restrictions had been made were with a view as much to the interests of the planters as of the negroes; at the same time he thought it proper to add, that an intimation had been made to the governors of these colonies that it was not probable Her Majesty would refuse her assent to any well-considered law which might be passed to extend the period of these contracts.

OUR STEAM NAVY.

Earl TALBOT, in moving for certain returns on the subject of the navy, again alluded to the circumstance of Sir Charles Napier's publishing letters in the newspapers, expressing the opinion that if the gallant Admiral was still of opinion that our steam fleet was not able to cope with that of the French, it would be more consistent for him to go direct to ministers and explain the danger the country was in. Since he had last addressed the House on this subject he had received various communications from naval officers, who were of opinion that the French steamers were not what this country ought to copy, and that our war steamers, although they might have some defects, were perfectly competent to compete with those of any other nation in the world.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

The second reading of the Bribery at Elections Bill was strongly opposed by Lord STANLEY, who objected to suspend the standing orders for the purpose of passing so objectionable a measure.

Earl GREY declared that, in his opinion, the bill ought not to pass this session, and it was ultimately abandoned.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE moved for copies of any communications which had passed between her Majesty's Government and the Governments of Foreign Powers, in consequence of the passing of the bill for the repeal of the Navigation Laws.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE regretted the impossibility, at this advanced period of the session, of complying with Lord Wharncliffe's motion, especially since negotiations were pending which would be prejudiced if the correspondence in question were produced.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TITLES OF CATHOLIC PRELATES.—In the House of Lords, on Friday, some conversation took place (raised by Lord REDESDALE) on the subject of conceding the titles of Roman Catholic Bishops and Cardinals. Earl GREY said, he had perceived an inclination on the part of Roman Catholic Bishops to claim more, in this respect, than they were entitled to. The Earl of CARLISLE was "sure that, if a Cardinal were to honour this country with a visit, men of all ranks and parties would concur in the propriety of styling him, 'Your Eminence.'"

Sir WILLIAM CLAY has withdrawn the Compound Householders' Bill, on finding it strongly opposed.

THE ROYAL ASSENT was given on Saturday to the following, amongst other bills:—Consolidated Fund; General Quarter Sessions Courts Procedure; Turnpike Trusts Union; Attorney and Solicitors (Ireland); Sites for Schools; Administration of Justice (Vancouver's Island); Turnpike Roads (Ireland); Sewers Acts Amendment; Pupils Protection (Scotland); Militia Ballot Suspension; Commons Inclosure (No. 2); Highway Rates; Excise Benevolent Fund Society; Marriages in Foreign Countries Facilitating; County Rates, &c.; Poor Relief Cities and Boroughs; Stock in Trade; Advance of Money, Athlone to Galway Railway; Relief of Distress (Ireland, No. 2); Land Improvement (Ireland); Labouring Poor Act Amendment (Ireland); Sequestration Remedies; Indictable Offences (Ireland); Summary Convictions (Ireland); Incumbered Estates (Ireland); House of Commons Offices; Regimental Benefit Societies; Militia Pay; and Protection of Women.

A NEW WRIT, on the motion of Mr. TURNELL, on Monday, was ordered for the borough of Reading, in the room of Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, raised to the bench.

DISGUSTING AND ALARMING BURIALS IN A CHURCH-YARD AT PORTSMOUTH.—In a densely populated neighbourhood in Portsmouth, is a very old church, called St. Thomas's. From the immense quantity of burials which have taken place in the churchyard, the ground has been raised in some parts to nearly six feet above the level of the street. There are stone steps to ascend the churchyard, and also to descend into the church, from the ground being so raised from the burials that are continually taking place. The church itself is oftentimes offensive from the effluvia arising from the piles of dead bodies—for they are literally piled in the ground. Since the cholera has broken out in the neighbourhood, this churchyard has attracted attention. Last week there were five graves opened at the same time, and the effluvia was so great, that it could be smelt at some distance from the place, and, of course, impregnated the whole neighbourhood, if not the whole town. When a grave is wanted for any body, the grave-digger takes a stick, and keeps pushing it into the ground until he finds a place where it meets with little or no opposition. He then, in this place, commences digging away, cutting through coffins and bodies until he makes just room enough to put in another coffin; and it appears as long as people will pay for ground, *ground will be found* to bring their dead to. All the medical men in the neighbourhood are aware of this state of things, and are continually talking about it; but no one dares to put a stop to such disgraceful burials. We have had cholera in the town, and how can we wonder at it if these things are allowed to take place? There is another churchyard in the neighbourhood, called St. Mary's, and here they bury every body that dies of any contagious disease; and in the neighbourhood of this churchyard, there have been more cases of cholera than in any other. This churchyard is in the middle of St. Mary-street, also a populous district; and in St. Mary-street and neighbourhood have been the worst cases of cholera. Is it not time to see into these things if we are to try to prevent the spread of disease? If private interests are to be considered before the health of a town of 70,000 inhabitants, things are come to a sad state indeed! —*From a Correspondent.*

A TEMPERANCE HALL has just been opened at Rochdale. Its cost is estimated at £500 to £600. Besides public meetings, night and day schools are to be held there.

THE LONDON COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL ordered the following sums to be paid in aid of the charities annexed:—£50 to the Harp-alley British-schools; £50 to the Fox and Knot-court Day and Sunday-schools, and £50 to the Field-lane Ragged-schools. Several applications for aid from Ragged-schools, and other institutions were referred to the Coal, Corn, and Finance Committee.

DECLARATION
OF
INDEPENDENCE
BY THE
HUNGARIAN NATION.

We, the legally constituted representatives of the Hungarian nation assembled in Diet, do by these presents solemnly proclaim, in maintenance of the inalienable natural rights of Hungary, with all its appurtenances and dependencies, to occupy the position of an independent European State; that the House of Lorraine-Hapsburg, as pejured in the sight of God and man, has forfeited its right to the Hungarian throne. At the same time, we feel ourselves bound in duty to make known the motives and reason which have impelled us to this decision, that the civilized world may learn we have not taken this step out of overweening confidence in our own wisdom, or out of revolutionary excitement, but that it is an act of the last necessity, adopted to preserve from utter destruction a nation persecuted to the limit of the most enduring patience.

Three hundred years have passed since the Hungarian nation, by free election, placed the House of Austria upon its throne, in accordance with stipulations made on both sides, and ratified by treaty. These three hundred years have been, for the country, a period of uninterrupted suffering.

The Creator has blessed this country with all the elements of wealth and happiness. Its area of 110,000 square miles presents, in varied profusion, innumerable sources of prosperity. Its population, numbering nearly 15,000,000, feels the glow of youthful strength within its veins, and has shown temper and docility which warrant its proving at once the main organ of civilization in Eastern Europe, and the guardian of that civilization when attacked. Never was a more grateful task appointed to a reigning dynasty by the dispensation of Providence than that which devolved upon the House of Lorraine-Hapsburg. It would have sufficed to do nothing to impede the development of the country. Had this been the rule observed, Hungary would now rank amongst the most prosperous nations. It was only necessary that it should not envy the Hungarians the moderate share of constitutional liberty which they timidly maintained during the difficulties of a thousand years with rare fidelity to their sovereigns, so that the House of Hapsburg might long have counted this nation amongst the most faithful adherents of the throne.

This dynasty, however, which can at no epoch point to a ruler who based his power on the freedom of the people, adopted a course towards this nation, from father to son, which deserves the appellation of perfidy.

The House of Austria has publicly used every effort to deprive the country of its legitimate independence and constitution, designing to reduce it to a level with the other provinces long since deprived of all freedom, and to unite all in a common sink of slavery. Foiled in this effort by the untiring vigilance of the nation, it directed its endeavour to lame the power, to check the progress of Hungary, causing it to minister to the gain of the provinces of Austria, but only to the extent which enabled those provinces to bear the load of taxation with which the prodigality of the imperial house weighed them down; having first deprived those provinces of all constitutional means of remonstrating against a policy which was not based upon the welfare of the subject, but solely tended to maintain despotic and crush liberty in every country of Europe.

It has frequently happened that the Hungarian nation, in despite of this systematized tyranny, has been obliged to take up arms in self-defence. Although constantly victorious in these constitutional struggles, yet so moderate has the nation ever been in its use of the victory, so strongly has it confided in the king's plighted word, that it has ever laid down arms as soon as the king, by new compacts and fresh oaths, has guaranteed the duration of its rights and liberty. But every new compact was futile as those which preceded it; each oath which fell from the royal lips was but a renewal of previous perfuries. The policy of the House of Austria, which aimed at destroying the independence of Hungary as a state, has been pursued unaltered for three hundred years.

It was in vain that the Hungarian nation shed its blood for the deliverance of Austria whenever it was in danger; vain were all the sacrifices which it made to serve the interests of the reigning house; in vain did it, on the renewal of the royal promises, forget the wounds which the past had inflicted; vain was the fidelity cherished by the Hungarians for their king, and which, in moments of danger, assumed a character of devotion;—they were in vain, because the history of the Government of that dynasty in Hungary presents but an unbroken series of perfidious deeds from generation to generation.

In spite of such treatment, the Hungarian nation has all along respected the tie by which it was united to this dynasty; and in now decreeing its expulsion from the throne, it acts under the natural law of self-preservation, being driven to pronounce this sentence by the full conviction that the House of Lorraine-Hapsburg is compassing the destruction of Hungary as an independent state; so that this dynasty has been the first to tear the bands by which it was united to the Hungarian nation, and to confess that it had torn them in the face of Europe. For many causes a nation is justified, before God and man, in expelling a reigning dynasty.

When it forms alliances with the enemies of the

country, with robbers, or partisan chieftains, to oppress the nation. When it attempts to annihilate the independence of the country and its constitution, supplied by oaths, attacking with an armed force the people who have committed no act of revolt. When the integrity of a country which the sovereign has sworn to maintain is violated, and its power diminished. When foreign armies are employed to murder the people, and to oppress their liberties.

Each of the grounds here enumerated would justify the exclusion of a dynasty from the throne. But the House of Lorraine-Hapsburg is unexampled in the compass of its perfuries, and has committed every one of these crimes against the nation; and its determination to extinguish the independence of Hungary has been accompanied with a succession of criminal acts, comprising robbery, destruction of property by fire, murder, maiming and personal ill-treatment of all kinds, besides setting the laws of the country at defiance, so that humanity will shudder when reading this disgraceful page of history.

The main impulse to this recent unjustifiable course was the passing of the laws adopted in the spring of 1848 for the better protection of the constitution of the country. These laws provided reforms in the internal government of the country, by which the commutation of servile services and of the tithe were decreed; a fair representation guaranteed to the people in the Diet, whose constitution was before that exclusively aristocratical; equality before the law proclaimed; the privilege of exemption from taxation abolished; freedom of the press pronounced; and, to stem the torrent of abuses, trial by jury established, with other improvements. Notwithstanding that, as a consequence of the French February revolution troubles broke out in every province of the Austrian empire, and the reigning dynasty was left without support, the Hungarian nation was too generous at such a moment to demand more privileges, and contented itself with enforcing the administration of its old rights, upon a system of ministerial responsibility, and with maintaining them and the independence of the country against the often renewed and perfidious attempts of the crown. These rights, and the independence sought to be maintained, were, however, no new acquisition, but were what the king, by his oath, and according to law, was bound to keep up, and which had not in the slightest degree been affected by the relation in which Hungary stood to the provinces of the empire.

In point of fact, Hungary and Transylvania, with all their possessions and dependencies, never were incorporated into the Austrian empire, but formed a separate, independent kingdom, even after the adoption of the Pragmatic Sanction, by which the same law of succession was adopted for Hungary which obtained in the other countries and provinces.

The clearest proof of this legal fact is furnished by the law incorporated into the act of the Pragmatic Sanction, and which stipulates, that the territory of Hungary and its dependencies, as well as its independence, self-dependence, constitution, and privileges, shall remain inviolate, and specially guaranteed.

Another proof is contained in the stipulation of the Pragmatic Sanction, according to which the heir of the crown only becomes legally king of Hungary upon the conclusion of a coronation treaty with the nation, and upon his swearing to maintain the constitution and the laws of the country, whereupon he is to be crowned with the crown of St. Stephen. The act signed at the coronation contains the stipulation, that all laws, privileges, and the entire constitution, shall be observed, together with the order of succession. But one sovereign since the adoption of the Pragmatic Sanction refused to enter into the coronation compact, and swear to the constitution. This was Joseph II., who died without being crowned; but for that reason his name is not recorded amongst the kings of Hungary, and all his acts are considered illegal, null, and void. His successor, Leopold II., was obliged, before ascending the Hungarian throne, to enter into the coronation compact, to take the oath, and to let himself be crowned. On this occasion it was distinctly declared in Art. 10, 1790, sanctioned upon oath by the king, that Hungary was a free and independent country with regard to its government, and not subordinate to any other state or people whatever; consequently, that it was to be governed by its own customs and laws.

The same oath was taken by Francis I., who came to the throne in the same year 1790. On the extinction of the imperial dignity in Germany, and the foundation of the Austrian empire, this emperor, who allowed himself to violate the law in innumerable instances, had still sufficient respect for his oath publicly to avow, that Hungary formed no portion of the Austrian empire. For this reason Hungary was separated from the rest of the Austrian states by a chain of customs' guards along the whole frontier, which still continues.

The same oath was taken on his accession to the throne by Ferdinand V., who, at the diet held at Presburg, last year, of his own free will sanctioned the laws that were passed, but who, soon after, breaking that oath, entered into a conspiracy with the other members of his family with the intent of erasing Hungary from the list of independent nations.

Still the Hungarian nation preserved with useless piety its loyalty to its perfused sovereign, and during March last year, while the empire was on the brink of destruction—while its armies in Italy suffered one defeat after another, and he in his imperial palace had to fear at any moment that he might be driven from it—Hungary did not take advantage of so favourable a moment to make increased demands;

it asked only that its constitution might be guaranteed, and abuses rectified—a constitution to maintain which fourteen kings of the Austrian dynasty had sworn a solemn oath, which every one of them had broken.

When the king undertook to guarantee those ancient rights, and gave his sanction to the establishment of a responsible ministry, the Hungarian nation flew enthusiastically to his support, and rallied its might around his tottering throne. At that eventful crisis, as at so many others, the House of Austria was saved by the fidelity of the Hungarians.

Scarcely, however, had this oath fallen from his lips when he conspired anew with his family, the accomplices of his crime, to compass the destruction of the Hungarian nation. This conspiracy did not take place on the ground that any new privileges were conceded by the recent laws which diminished the royal authority. From what has been said, it is clear that no such demands were made. The conspiracy was founded to get rid of the responsible Ministry, which made it impossible for the Vienna Cabinet to treat the Hungarian constitution any longer as a nullity.

In former times a governing council, under the name of the Royal Hungarian Stadholdership, the president of which was the Palatine, held its seat at Buda, whose sacred duty it was to watch over the integrity of the state, the inviolability of the constitution, and the sanctity of the laws; but this collegiate authority not presenting any element of personal responsibility, the Vienna Cabinet gradually degraded this Council to the position of an administrative organ of court absolutism. In this manner, while Hungary had ostensibly an independent government, the despotic Vienna Cabinet disposed at will of the money and blood of the people for foreign purposes, postponing its trading interests to the success of courtly cabals, injurious to the welfare of the people, so that we were excluded from all connexion with the other countries of the world, and were degraded to the position of a colony. The mode of governing by a ministry was intended to put a stop to these proceedings, which caused the rights of the country to moulder uselessly in its parchments; by the change these rights and the royal oath were both to become a reality. It was the apprehension of this, and especially the fear of losing its control over the money and blood of the country, which caused the house of Austria to resolve the involving of Hungary by the foulest intrigues in the horrors of fire and slaughter, that, having plunged the country in a civil war, it might seize the opportunity to dismember the lands, and to blot out the name of Hungary from the list of independent nations, and unite its plunging and bleeding limbs with the Austrian monarchy.

The beginning of this course was by issuing orders during the existence of the ministry, directing an Austrian general to rise in rebellion against the laws of the country, and by nominating the same General Ban of Croatia, a kingdom belonging to the kingdom of Hungary. Croatia and Slavonia were chosen as the seat of military operations in this rebellion, because the military organization of those countries promised to present the greatest number of disposable troops; it was also thought that since those countries had for centuries been excluded from the enjoyment of constitutional rights, and subjected to a military organization in the name of the emperor, they would easily be induced to rise at his bidding.

Croatia and Slavonia were chosen to begin this rebellion, because in those countries the inhuman policy of Prince Metternich had, with a view to the weakening of all parties, for years cherished hatred against the Hungarian nation. By exciting in every possible manner the most unfounded national jealousies, and by employing the most disgraceful means, he had succeeded in inflaming a party with rage, although the Hungarians, far from desiring to oppress the Croatians, allowed the most unrestrained development to the provincial institutions of Croatia, and shared with their Croatian and Slavonian brethren their political rights, even going the length of sacrificing some of their own rights, by acknowledging special privileges and immunities in those dependencies.

The Ban revolted, therefore, in the name of the emperor, and rebelled openly against the King of Hungary, who is, however, one and the same person; and he went so far as to decree the separation of Croatia and Slavonia from Hungary, with which they had been united for eight hundred years, as well as to incorporate them with the Austrian empire. Public opinion and undoubted facts threw the blame of these proceedings on the Archduke Louis, uncle to the emperor, on his brother, the Archduke Francis Charles, and especially on the consort of the last-named prince, the Archduchess Sophie; and since the Ban in this act of rebellion openly alleged that he acted as a faithful subject of the emperor, the ministry of Hungary requested their sovereign by a public declaration to wipe off the stigma which these proceedings threw upon the family. At that moment affairs were not prosperous for Austria in Italy; the emperor, therefore, proclaimed that the Ban and his associates were guilty of high treason, and of exciting to rebellion. But while publishing this edict, the Ban and his accomplices were covered with favours at court, and supplied for their enterprise with money, arms, and ammunition. The Hungarians, censuring in the royal proclamation, and not wishing to provoke a civil conflict, did not hunt out those proscribed traitors in their lair, and only adopted measures for checking any extension of the rebellion. But soon afterwards the inhabitants of South Hungary, of Servian race, were excited to rebellion by precisely the same means.

These were also declared by the king to be rebels, but were, nevertheless, like the others, supplied with money, arms, and ammunition. The king's commissioned officers and civil servants enlisted bands of robbers in the principality of Servia to strengthen the rebels, and aid them in massacring the peaceable Hungarian and German inhabitants of the Banat. The command of these rebellious bodies was further entrusted to the rebel leaders of the Croatians.

During this rebellion of the Hungarian Servians, scenes of cruelty were witnessed at which the heart shudders—the peaceable inhabitants were tortured with a cruelty which makes the hair stand on end. Whole towns and villages, once flourishing, were laid waste, Hungarians fleeing before these murderers were reduced to the condition of vagrants and beggars in their own country; the most lovely districts were converted into a wilderness.

Thus were the Hungarians driven to self-defence; but the Austrian Cabinet had despatched some time previously the bravest portions of the national troops to Italy, to oppress the kingdoms of Lombardy and Venice, notwithstanding that our country was at home bleeding from a thousand wounds; still she had allowed them to leave for the defence of Austria. The greater part of the Hungarian regiments were, according to the old system of government, scattered through the other provinces of the empire. In Hungary itself, the troops quartered were mostly Austrian, and they afforded more protection to the rebels than to the laws, or to the internal peace of the country.

The withdrawal of these troops, and the return of the national militia, was demanded of the Government, but was either refused or its fulfilment delayed; and when our brave comrades, on hearing the distress of the country, returned in masses, they were persecuted, and such as were obliged to yield to superior force were disarmed and sentenced to death for having defended their country against rebels.

The Hungarian minister begged the king earnestly to issue orders to all troops and commanders of fortresses in Hungary, enjoining fidelity to the constitution, and obedience to the Ministers of Hungary. Such a proclamation was sent to the Palatine, the Viceroy of Hungary, Archduke Stephen, at Buda. The necessary letters were written and sent to the post-office. But this nephew of the king, the Archduke Palatine, shamelessly caused these letters to be smuggled back from the post-office, although they had been countersigned by the responsible ministers, and they were afterwards found amongst his papers when he treacherously departed from the country.

The rebel Ban menaced the Hungarian coast with an attack, and the Government, with the king's consent, ordered an armed corps to march into Styria for the defence of Fiume; but this whole force received orders to march into Italy. Yet such abominable treachery was not disavowed by the Vienna Cabinet.

The rebel force occupied Fiume, and disunited it from the kingdom of Hungary, and this abominable deception was disavowed by the Vienna Cabinet as having been a misunderstanding: the furnishing of arms, ammunition, and money, to the rebels of Croatia was also declared to have been a misunderstanding. Finally, instructions were issued to the effect that until special orders were given, the army and the commanders of fortresses were not to follow the orders of the Hungarian Ministers, but were to execute those of the Austrian Cabinet.

Finally, to reap the fruit of so much perfidy, the Emperor Francis Joseph dared to call himself King of Hungary in the manifesto of the 9th March, wherein he openly declares that he erases the Hungarian nation from the list of the independent nations of Europe, and that he divided its territory into five parts, dividing Transylvania, Croatia, Slavonia, and Fiume from Hungary, creating at the same time a (Woywodshaft) principality for the Servian rebels, and, having paralyzed the political existence of the country, declared it incorporate into the Austrian monarchy.

Never was so disgraceful a line of policy followed towards a nation. Hungary, unprepared with money, arms, and troops, and not expecting to be called on to make resistance, was entangled in a net of treachery, and was obliged to defend itself against this threatened annihilation with the aid of volunteers, national guards, and an undisciplined unarmed levy *en masse*, aided by the few regular troops that remained in the country. In open battles the Hungarians have, however, been successful, but they could not rapidly enough put down the Servian rebels, and those of the military frontier who were led by officers devoted to Austria, and were enabled to take refuge behind entrenched positions.

It was necessary to provide a new armed force. The king, still pretending to yield to the undeniably lawful demands of the nation, had summoned a new diet for the 2nd July, 1848, and had called upon the representatives of the nation to provide soldiers and money for the suppression of the Servian and Croatian rebellion, and the re-establishment of public peace. He at the same time issued a solemn proclamation in his own name, and in that of his family, condemning and denouncing the Croatian and Servian rebellion. The necessary steps were taken by the diet. A levy of 200,000 men and a subsidy of 40,000,000 of florins were voted as the necessary force, and the bills were laid before the king for the royal sanction. At the same moment the Hungarians gave an unexampled proof of their loyalty by inviting the king, who had fled to Inn-spruck, to go to Pesth, and by his presence tranquillize the people, trusting to the loyalty of the Hungarians, who had shown themselves at times the best supports of the throne.

This request was preferred in vain, for Radetzky had, in the mean time, been victorious in Italy. The house of Lorraine-Hapsburg, restored to confidence by that victory, thought the time come to throw off the mask, and to involve Hungary, still bleeding from past wounds, in the horrors of a fresh war of oppression. The king, from that moment, began to address the man whom he himself had branded as a rebel as "dear and loyal" (Lieber Getreuer); he praised him for having revolted, and encouraged him to proceed in the path he had entered upon.

He expressed a like sympathy for the Servian rebels, whose hands yet reeked from the massacres they had perpetrated. It was under this command that the Ban of Croatia, after being proclaimed as a rebel, assembled an army, and announced his commission from the king to carry fire and sword into Hungary, upon which the Austrian troops stationed in the country united with him. The commanders of the fortresses, Essey and Temeswar Gyulashchervar, and the commanders of the forces in the Banat and in Transylvania, breaking their oaths taken to the country, treacherously surrendered their trusts; a Slovack clergyman, with the commission of colonel, who had fraternized at Vienna with the revolted Czechs, broke into Hungary, and the rebel Croat leader advanced with confidence, through an unprepared country, to occupy its capital, expecting that the army in Hungary would not oppose him.

Even then the Diet did not give up all confidence in the power of the royal oath, and the king was once more requested to order the rebels to quit the country. The answer given was a reference to a manifesto of the Austrian ministry, declaring it to be their determination to deprive the Hungarian nation of the independent management of their financial, commercial, and war affairs. The king at the same time refused his assent to the laws submitted for approval respecting the troops and the subsidy for covering the expenditure.

Upon this the Hungarian ministers resigned, but the names submitted by the President of the Council, at the demand of the king, were not approved of for successors. The diet then, bound by its duty to secure the interests of the country, voted the supplies, and ordered the troops to be levied. The nation obeyed the summons with readiness.

The representatives of the people then summoned the nephew of the emperor to join the camp, and, as Palatine, to lead the troops against the rebels. He not only obeyed the summons, but made public professions of his devotion to the cause. As soon, however, as an engagement threatened, he fled secretly from the camp and the country like a coward traitor. Amongst his papers a plan formed by him some time previously was found, according to which Hungary was to be simultaneously attacked on nine sides—from Styria, Austria, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, and Transylvania.

From a correspondence with the minister of war, seized at the same time, it was discovered that the commanding generals in the military frontier and the Austrian provinces adjoining Hungary had received orders to enter Hungary, and to support the rebels with their united forces.

This attack from nine points at once really began. The most painful aggression took place in Transylvania, for the traitorous commander in that district did not content himself with the practices considered lawful in war by disciplined troops. He stirred up the Wallachian peasants to take arms against their own constitutional rights, and, aided by the rebellious Servian hordes, commenced a course of vandalism and extinction, sparing neither women, children, nor aged men; murdering and torturing the defenceless Hungarian inhabitants; burning the most flourishing villages and towns, amongst which, Nagy-Enyed, the seat of learning for Transylvania, was reduced to a heap of ruins.

But the Hungarian nation, although taken by surprise, unarmed and unprepared, did not abandon its future prospects in any agony of despair.

Measures were immediately taken to increase the small standing army by volunteers and the levy of the people. These troops, supplying the want of experience by the enthusiasm arising from the feeling that they had right on their side, defeated the Croatian armaments, and drove them out of the country.

One of their leaders appealed, after an unsuccessful fight, to the generosity of the Hungarians for a truce, which he used by night, and surreptitiously, to escape with his beaten troops; the other corps, of more than 10,000 men, was surrounded and taken prisoners, from the general to the last private.

The defeated army fled in the direction of Vienna, where the Emperor continued his demoralizing policy, and nominated the beaten and flying rebel as his plenipotentiary and substitute in Hungary, suspending, by this act, the constitution and institutions of the country, all its authorities, courts of justice and tribunals, laying the kingdom under martial law, and placing in the hand of, and under the unlimited authority of, a rebel, the honour, the property, and the lives of the people—in the hand of a man who, with armed bands, had braved the laws, and attacked the constitution of the country.

But the House of Austria was not contented with this unjustifiable violation of oaths taken by its head.

The rebellious Ban was given under the protection of the troops stationed near Vienna, and commanded by Prince Windischgrätz. These troops, after taking Vienna by storm, were led as an imperial Austrian army to conquer Hungary. But the Hungarian nation, persisting in its loyalty, sent an envoy to the advancing enemy. This envoy, coming under a flag of truce, was treated as a prisoner, and thrown into prison. No heed was paid to the remonstrances and the demands of the Hungarian nation for justice.

The threat of the gallows was, on the contrary, thundered against all who had taken arms in defence of a wretched and oppressed country. But before the army had time to enter Hungary, a family revolution in the tyrannical reigning house was perpetrated at Olmütz. Ferdinand V. was forced to resign a throne which had been polluted with so much blood and perjury; and the son of Francis Charles, who also abdicated his claim to the inheritance, the youthful Archduke Francis Joseph, caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. But, according to the family compact, no one can dispose of the constitutional throne but the Hungarian nation.

At this critical moment the Hungarian nation demanded nothing more than the maintenance of its laws and institutions, and peace guaranteed by their integrity. Had the assent of the nation to this change in the occupant of the throne been asked in a legal manner, and the young prince offered to take the customary oath that he would preserve the constitution, the Hungarian nation would not have refused to elect him king in accordance with the treaties extant, and to crown him with St. Stephen's crown before he had dipped his hand in the blood of the people.

He, however, refusing to perform an act so sacred in the eyes of God and man, and in strange contrast to the innocence natural to youthful breasts, declared in his first words his intention of conquering Hungary, which he dared to call a rebellious country, although he himself had raised rebellion there, and of depriving it of that independence, which it had maintained for a thousand years, to incorporate it into the Austrian monarchy.

And he has but too well laboured to keep his word. He ordered the army under Windischgrätz to enter Hungary; and, at the same time, directed several corps of troops to attack the country from Gallicia and Styria. Hungary resisted the projected invasion; but being unable to make head against so many countries at once, on account of the devastation carried on in several parts of the interior by the excited rebels, and being thus prevented from displaying its whole power of defence, the troops were, in the first instance, obliged to retire. To save the capital from the horrors of a storm like that to which Prague and Vienna had mercilessly been exposed, and not to place the fortunes of a nation—which deserved better—on the die of a pitched battle, for which there had not been sufficient preparation, the capital was abandoned, and the Diet and National Government removed in January last to Debreczin, trusting to the help of a just God, and to the energies of the nation, to prevent the cause from being lost, even when it should be seen that the capital was given up. Thanks be to Heaven, the cause was not lost!

But even then an attempt was made to bring about a peaceful arrangement, and a deputation was sent to the generals of the perfused dynasty. This House, in its blind self-confidence, refused to enter into any negotiation, and dared to demand an unconditional submission from the nation. The deputation was further detained; and one of the number, the former President of the ministry, was even thrown into prison. The deserted capital was occupied, and was turned into a place of execution: a part of the prisoners of war were there consigned to the axe, another part were thrown into dungeons, while the remainder were exposed to fearful sufferings from hunger, and were thus forced to enter the ranks of the army in Italy.

The measure of the crimes of the Austrian House was, however, filled up, when—after its defeat—it applied for help to the Emperor of Russia; and, in spite of the remonstrances and protestations of the Porte, and of the consuls of the European powers at Bucharest, in defiance of international rights, and to the endangering of the balance of power in Europe, caused the Russian troops stationed in Wallachia to be led into Transylvania, for the destruction of the Hungarian nation.

Three months ago we were driven back upon the Theiss. Our just arms have already recovered all Transylvania; Clausenburg, Hermannstadt, and Cronstadt, are taken; one portion of the troops of Austria is driven into the Bukowina; another, together with the Russian force sent to aid them, is totally defeated, and, to the last man, obliged to evacuate Transylvania, and to flee into Wallachia. Upper Hungary is cleared of foes.

The Servian rebellion is further suppressed; the forts of St. Thomas and the Roman entrenchment have been taken by storm, and the whole country between the Danube and the Theiss, including the county of Bacău, has been recovered for the nation.

The commander-in-chief of the perfused house of Austria has himself been defeated in five consecutive battles, and has with his whole army been driven back upon and even over the Danube.

Founding a line of conduct upon all these occurrences, and confiding in the justice of an eternal God, we, in the face of the civilized world, in reliance upon the natural rights of the Hungarian nation, and upon the power it has developed to maintain them, further impelled by that sense of duty which urges every nation to defend its existence, do hereby declare and proclaim in the name of the nation legally represented by us the following:

1st. Hungary, with Transylvania, as legally united with it, and the possessions and dependencies, are hereby declared to constitute a free independent sovereign state. The territorial unity of this state is declared to be inviolable, and its territory to be indivisible.

2. The house of Hapsburg-Lorraine—having, by treachery, perjury, and levying of war against the Hungarian nation, as well as by its outrageous violation of all compacts, in breaking up the integral

territory of the kingdom, in the separation of Transylvania, Croatia, Slavonia, Fiume, and its districts, from Hungary—further, by compassing the destruction of the independence of the country by arms, and by calling in the disciplined army of a foreign power, for the purpose of annihilating its nationality, by violation both of the Pragmatic Sanction and of treaties concluded between Austria and Hungary, on which the alliance between the two countries depended—is, as treacherous and perfidious, for ever excluded from the throne of the united states of Hungary and Transylvania, and all their possessions and dependencies, and are hereby deprived of the style and title, as well as of the armorial bearings belonging to the crown of Hungary, and declared to be banished for ever from the united countries and their dependencies and possessions. They are therefore declared to be deposed, degraded, and banished for ever from the Hungarian territory.

3. The Hungarian nation, in the exercise of its rights and sovereign will, being determined to assume the position of a free and independent state amongst the nations of Europe, declares it to be its intention to establish and maintain friendly and neighbourly relations with those states with which it was formerly united under the same sovereign, as well as to contract alliances with all other nations.

4. The form of government to be adopted for the future will be fixed by the Diet of the nation.

But until this point shall be decided, on the basis of the ancient and received principles which have been recognised for ages, the government of the united countries, their possessions and dependencies, shall be conducted on personal responsibility, and under the obligation to render an account of all acts, by Louis Kossuth, who has by acclamation, and with the unanimous approbation of the Diet of the nation, been named governing president (*governator*), and the ministers whom he shall appoint.

And this resolution of ours we proclaim and make known to all the nations of the civilized world, with the conviction that the Hungarian nation will be received by them amongst the free and independent nations of the world, with the same friendship and free acknowledgment of its rights which the Hungarians proffer to other countries.

We also hereby proclaim and make known to all the inhabitants of the united states Hungary and Transylvania, their possessions and dependencies, that all authorities, communes, towns, and the civil officers both in the counties and cities, are completely set free and released from all the obligations under which they stood, by oath or otherwise, to the said House of Hapsburg, and that any individual daring to contravene this decree, and by word or deed in any way to aid or abet any one violating it, shall be treated and punished as guilty of high treason. And by the publication of this decree, we hereby bind and oblige all the inhabitants of these countries to obedience to the government now instituted formally, and endowed with all necessary legal powers.

Debreczin, 14th April, 1849.

INDEPENDENCE OF HUNGARY.

GREAT MEETING IN MARYLEBONE.

On Monday night a public meeting of the inhabitants of Marylebone and the neighbouring district was held at Hall's Riding School, Albany-street, Regent's-park—the great theatre in this borough for the expression of popular demonstration—for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the oppressed Hungarians in their present struggle. The spacious riding-school was completely filled in a few moments after the opening of the doors, and on the platform were Mr. Ilume, M.P., Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P., Mr. J. A. Smith, M.P., Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., Colonel Thompson, M.P., Mr. Mowatt, M.P., Mr. Bunbury, M.P., Mr. P. Pryse, M.P., Lord Nugent, M.P., Mr. J. Williams, M.P., Mr. Wyld, M.P., Mr. M. J. O'Connell, M.P., Mr. Scholefield, M.P., Captain Townshend, R.N., Mr. Headlam, M.P., and others. Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., filled the chair.

The platform was ornamented with the English standards and the national ensign of Hungary, and amongst the mottoes exhibited we noticed "Kossuth and Independence," "Dembinski and Victory," "Batthyany and Freedom," "Gorgey the Brave," "Bem the Invincible," whilst Jellachich's name was exhibited reversed and erased.

The CHAIRMAN, in the course of his opening remarks, said:—He rejoiced to say that sympathy with the cause was assuming in that borough a practical shape. Sir B. Hall, his hon. colleague, who was only prevented being present by a severe attack of illness, had expressed his entire sympathy with their cause, and had contributed £10 [cheers]. His hon. friend the member for Somersetshire had contributed £5. Another friend, who refused to give his name, but had signed himself, "A Detestor of Tyranny," had given a like sum. A lady, also, who described herself as an Englishwoman, had subscribed £5. Mr. Jonas Murray had given £10. And he had also to acknowledge a noble donation from a gentleman who

"Did good by stealth, and blushed to find it fame," of £100 [loud and protracted cheering]. Judging from these subscriptions thus readily poured in, he trusted that they should be able to afford to the brave patriots of Hungary some important assistance. And against whom were the Hungarians fighting—who were the oppressors of the Hungarians? Let them judge from a proclamation which he had seen in the *Times* of that morning—[hisses and groans of a tremendous character]. Haynau, the Austrian General, on entering Pesth, had issued a proclamation containing the following paragraph:—"Doomed to death are all who take part with the Hungarians, of whatever age, of whatever sex, who circulate any false rumours in behalf of the rebels" [groans and hisses]. It was not possible to conceive anything more base, bloody-minded, or brutal than such a proclamation; but he was happy to think that their rage was likely to prove impotent, because he believed that the Hungarians had not only beaten General Haynau, but every other General who had been brought against them [cheers].

Mr. HUME, in moving the first resolution, said that he had, on former occasions, seen meetings as numerously attended, for the purpose of congratulating oppressed nations on the successful assertion of their rights, but he hoped this would be the prelude to a series of addresses from the people of England to the Hungarian nation [cheers]. He concluded by moving the first resolution, which, with those subsequently adopted, was identical with those passed at the London Tavern meeting last week.

Mr. CASSELL seconded the resolution. Having given a narrative of the Hungarian war from its commencement, he proceeded to denounce any attempt to negotiate a loan for the oppression of that country. It had been reported that the house of Rothschild would take up that loan, but he considered it quite impossible that, having been so recently the champions of civil and religious liberty, that house would now give the aid of its resources to two of the greatest tyrants on the earth [cheers].

The motion having been put and carried unanimously,

Mr. M. MILNES believed that non-intervention was the right principle which this country, and all others, ought to observe. All the confusion that had arisen in Europe proceeded from one nation meddling with the affairs of others. Look at the French intervention in Rome [loud groans]. Look at the Emperor of Austria, when beaten by the Hungarians, sending for 250,000 Russian troops. Such an intervention completely destroyed the balance of power in Europe. He did not join in any abuse of the inhabitants of Russia, or any other large portion of the earth; but what he wished was, to see the people of Western Europe standing forward, and proclaiming that they would not see the liberties of a cognate people trampled on.

Some confusion here arose from an elector coming forward on the platform, and demanding to be heard. After a little interruption, he succeeded in making himself audible, and proceeded to assure the meeting, as a Jew, that the Jew Rothschild would not negotiate a loan with Russia. He, however, differed from Mr. Cobden as to the dependence of Russia upon the capitalists of the world.

The motion having been then put from the chair, was carried unanimously.

Sir De L. EVANS stood forward to move the second resolution, but was received with groans and hisses, which made the interference of the chairman necessary. This, however, was ineffectual, and after a short struggle Sir De L. Evans retired. A scene of great confusion followed, in the midst of which the

noble chairman again asked the meeting to hear Sir De L. Evans. This appeal was partly successful, and Sir De L. Evans proceeded, amidst considerable interruption, to state that he had some claim to the attention of the meeting on the question before it, having shed his blood in the cause of the liberty of nations in Spain. He concluded by moving the second resolution. Mr. HEADLAM, Colonel THOMPSON, Mr. HETHERINGTON, and Mr. J. WILLIAMS, subsequently addressed the meeting, and a resolution to petition Parliament on the subject was agreed to before the proceedings terminated.

The sympathy on behalf of the Hungarians is rapidly extending, or rather showing itself, throughout the country. A public meeting, on the plan of the London meetings, was held last week at Birmingham. At Manchester an influential requisition to the Mayor to call a town's meeting has been got up and signed. At Leicester, Leeds, Huddersfield, and other important towns, meetings are to be or have been held this week. At Edinburgh preparations are being made with the same object; and a subscription has been commenced on behalf of the Hungarian refugees at Folkestone.

THUNDERSTORM AND LOSS OF LIFE.

On Thursday afternoon the metropolis was visited by one of the most terrific thunderstorms which has occurred since August, 1846. During its continuance rain fell in torrents, completely deluging the sewers, and effecting, it is to be hoped, a thorough purification of them. At the same time the wind blew a perfect hurricane, making it extremely difficult for persons in charge of vehicles to pass along the streets. Much damage was done to the shipping and small craft lying in the river. In several instances houses were much damaged and persons killed. Near the goods station of the Eastern Counties Railway, a young man, apparently about twenty-five years of age, who had just reached the door to look at the rain, was struck to the earth dead. His shirt bosom was on fire when he was picked up by a gentleman who was before standing within a few yards of the spot. The immense torrents of rain which fell completely overcharged the main sewers, and at Charing-cross, where several of the sewers effect a junction, a most extraordinary scene was presented. The vast body of water collected, unable to find a passage, rushed up the gulleys and sewer gratings, *jets d'eau*, a height of from ten to twenty feet, inundating the basements of the adjacent houses, more particularly Morley's Hotel, the Branch Post-office, &c., the kitchens and offices of which were completely flooded. On the water subsiding, the premises remained covered with a filthy black mud, five or six cartloads of which were collected. In West-street, North-street, Whitechapel, several houses were dreadfully shattered, and nearly reduced to ruins. One fatal case occurred in this street. About two o'clock, T. Johnson, a cabinet-maker, twenty-one years of age, was talking at his own door with a young man named Callow, when both parties were struck down with the electric fluid; Callow crawled a little way from the spot, and contrived to gain his feet, but fell again, with a sensation of numbness all over his body, but particularly in his legs. An alarm being immediately given, Johnson's father hastened down, and found his son stretched a blackened corpse. The fluid struck him on the right side, tearing open the sleeve of his coat and cutting his shirt as if with a shears. The inhabitants of a house in the same street had a most providential escape; the lightning struck the western gable, shaking the whole edifice and riving the roof almost in two; at the same time a young woman named Wells, who was sitting by the fireplace on the ground-floor, was dashed with terrible violence into the passage, a distance of about seven yards. The house was struck in several places, one stream of the fluid tearing in its way the parlour wall, within a foot of the young woman's head. Another man who was struck down by the lightning, was conveyed to the London Hospital in a state of blindness, from which, however, he soon recovered; but it was found that the shock had deprived him of reason. In several houses in Whitechapel, Mile-end, Stepney, and Tower Hamlets districts, the destruction of property was immense. The long drought had rendered the people negligent of the state of the roofs and gutters, the consequence of which was that, sudden and heavy lodgments of water broke in many instances through two and three floorings. On the previous day, during a thunderstorm, two artillermen were struck by lightning on Woolwich common, and one of them was killed. The country papers also report the death by lightning, a few days since, of Mr. M. W. Ffolkes, the eldest son of Sir W. Ffolkes, Bart., at Fakenham, in Norfolk.

HAIRBREADTH ESCAPE.—Two gentlemen have had a narrow escape from death in passing over a level crossing of the Whitby and Pickering Railway. While the carriage in which they were seated was yet on the line, a train dashed up, and struck the hind part of the vehicle, shivering it to pieces. The driver was thrown from his seat; the gentlemen were thrown violently about in the carriage, and one suffered a fracture of two ribs.

IRISH WIT AND GALLANTRY.—When our streets were a perfect glare of ice, a lady fell. As we ran to assist her we encountered a son of the Green Isle, who, on assisting to raise the lady, exclaimed, "Faith yer must be a lovely good lady; for don't the blessed book tache us that it is the wicked that stand on slippery places."—*Indiana Sentinel* (U.S.)

We (*Leicester Mercury*) are glad to learn, that a Freehold Land Society has been started in Leicester, and that 100 shares have been taken in it.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

CITY OF LONDON.—The election of Sir James Duke as member for London, in the room of Mr. Pattison, was performed on Friday in the Guildhall, without the slightest infraction of unanimity; no opponent having been found to emulate the fate of Lord John Manners. Mr. Cobden, Mr. Hume, and many of Sir James's parliamentary friends, lent their presence to the ceremony. Sir James was proposed and seconded by Mr. Thompson Hankey and Alderman Lawrence. Mr. Hankey had a fling at "Finality,"—proposing Sir James Duke as the steadfast advocate of progressive improvements, and congratulating the electors that they had not been obliged to migrate westwards in search of a more lordly candidate. In returning thanks, Sir James Duke dispensed with promises; referring to his conduct during the twelve years that he had represented Boston, and especially to his votes.

READING.—In the course of last week a deputation of influential reformers waited upon Mr. Richard Gardner, when it was arranged to refer that gentleman's claims to a public meeting of the constituency. Accordingly a large and most enthusiastic meeting, comprising the bulk of the liberal electors, was held at the New-hall, on Friday evening, when, after an address from Mr. Gardner, an unanimous resolution to support him was carried, as the *Reading Mercury* observes, "by universal acclamation." From a report of the proceedings in a local paper, we cannot doubt that he will unite the suffrages of all sincere reformers. Two other addresses have been published, but of so vague a character that it is impossible to say what political opinions they represent. The new writ was forwarded from the Speaker's office on Saturday night to the returning officer of the borough, and the election will take place on Thursday or Friday.

BOSTON, July 30.—The friends of Mr. D. W. Wire, one of the candidates for the representation of this borough, have just completed what may safely be said to be the most successful canvass ever known in the town. A vast amount of interest was made by Mr. Wire at the last general election, when Mr. Wire contested the representation of Boston with Sir James Duke and Mr. B. B. Cabbell. Many of the friends of Sir James Duke have promised him their support upon the present occasion, and there can be little doubt of his return. Mr. Freshfield has issued his address, and has actually arrived in the town. He states that he is a firm Protectionist, and will strive for the restoration of the privileges of which the agriculturists of England have been deprived. He expresses himself hostile to any national support being given to the Roman Catholic Church, and wishes the Protestant institutions of the country to be preserved in tact. A meeting of Mr. Freshfield's friends was held last evening, and resolutions were passed pledging the meeting to support him, but not without considerable opposition. The nomination is fixed for to-morrow.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THIRSK.—The recent verdict delivered in the commission of lunacy which, a few days ago, was issued to inquire into the state of mind of Mr. John Bell, M.P. for Thirsk, has naturally produced a degree of agitation among the constituency of that borough. A difficulty appears to have occurred as to how or when the borough can be declared vacant. Meanwhile the names of several gentlemen, both on the Conservative and Liberal side, are freely handed round, as likely to present themselves at the proper time as candidates for the suffrages of the electors.—*Yorkshireman*.

CONVICTION OF A CLERGYMAN FOR SEDUCTION.—At Exeter assizes, the Rev. Charles Rooks, a clergyman holding the living of Nymet Royland, in Devon, was defendant in an action brought against him by Mrs. Brooks, a poor widow washerwoman of Exeter, to recover damages for loss of the services of her second daughter, Mary Maria Brooks, whom Mr. Rooks had seduced. Mr. Rooks is a married man, separated from his wife. There was no contest about the seduction; but the defence was, that at the time of the seduction the young woman was Mr. Rooks's own servant; therefore the legal foundation—"loss of service" to the mother—was wanting. It was proved that the defendant gave the young woman medicine to procure miscarriage a great many times in the years 1843 and 1844; she had four miscarriages in one year, and was confined in 1844; but some doubt remained whether the earlier miscarriages occurred at the end of 1842 or 1843—the witnesses were uncertain, and contemporaneous memoranda were ambiguous; and upon this date turned the question whether the young woman was in Mr. Rooks's service or in her mother's. The jury deliberated a long time, and ultimately gave the widow a verdict for £100.

ORIGIN OF LESS CONSEQUENCE THAN DESTINY.—When Philip Henry, the father of the celebrated commentator, sought the hand of the only daughter and heiress of Mrs. Mathew in marriage, an objection was made by her father, who admitted he was a gentleman, a scholar, and an excellent preacher, but he was a stranger, and "they did not even know where he came from." "True," said the daughter, who had well weighed the excellent qualities and graces of the stranger, "but I know where he is going, and I should like to go with him," and they walked life's pilgrimage together.

Mr. Barry, architect of the Houses of Parliament, complains that the award of £25,000 for his services at the new Houses of Parliament is far too small. He wants a per centage on the whole cost, already swelled from about £700,000, the original estimate, to nearly a couple of millions!

THE CHOLERA.

DAILY RETURNS.

	July 26.	July 27.	July 28.	July 30.
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
In London and Vicinity.	415	120	178	72
In England and Wales..	239	103	340	172
In Scotland.....	19	11	30	10
Total.....	673	234	548	254
	616	238	618	340

Several cases of a sudden and dangerous description have occurred at the Westminster House of Correction in Tothill fields, which induced Sir George Grey to order the liberation, on Saturday evening, of more than twenty prisoners out of the most aged or feeble of those committed for lesser offences, or short periods. Inquests on persons who have died of cholera continue to be held daily in many parts of the metropolis. The following are among the places mentioned as suffering from the pestilence:—Manchester, Worcester, Liverpool, Leeds, Preston, Southampton, Bristol, Northwich, Brentford, Bradford, Coventry, Salisbury, Mevagissey, Dundee, and Merthyr. Amongst the victims to cholera in London, is the Rev. C. Broughton St. George, chaplain of the Tower.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ROYAL VOYAGE.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, Sir George Grey, and the Court, will embark this afternoon on board the Royal yacht "Victoria and Albert," Lord Adolphus Fitzclare commanding, and sail for Cork, remaining in Falmouth harbour during the night. The Royal squadron may be expected in Cove on Friday afternoon, and the Queen graces the Irish soil with her presence for the first time on Saturday. Sir G. Grey accompanies the party.

The *Gazette* of Friday night contains the appointment of the Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, K.C.B., to be Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, in the room of William Smith, Esq., deceased.

PRINCE CANINO (Charles Bonaparte) arrived at Brighton on Saturday, in a French war-steamer, and proceeded to London. To the chief officer of Customs who attended him, he said, that if they wanted to see his passport he had plenty of them—as many as they liked. The officer replied that he did not require to see it, and the Prince di Canino hereupon exclaimed with much heartiness, "Thank God, I am in a country of real liberty, where passports are not wanted." He afterwards exclaimed, in the course of conversation, that "the present French Government was the most execrable that could be conceived."

SWEARING-IN OF MR. SERJEANT TALFOURD.—On Saturday Mr. Serjeant Talfoord was sworn in as one of her Majesty's judges, before the Lord-Chancellor, at his private residence in Park-lane. He was accompanied by Mr. Baron Alderson.

THE MINISTERIAL WHITE BAIT DINNER took place at the Trafalgar, Greenwich, on Saturday. In consequence of the late hour of sitting of the House of Commons, the dinner was postponed from six to seven o'clock.

LIEUTENANT WAGHORN, R.N.—We hear from good authority that Lieutenant Thomas Waghorn, the celebrated overland voyager to India, has been granted a pension of £200 per annum from the Royal Bounty Fund.—*United Service Gazette*.

THE AGAPEMONE.—At the magistrates' sitting on Tuesday, an application was made in reference to this notorious establishment. Thomas Hilton said he had a sister, Margaret Hilton, who was a laundress in Spring-street. She was about 40 years of age. She had, from a child, been exceedingly religious, and of late had been led away by the machinations of those about her, and induced to leave her home and flee to the "Abode of Love," in Somersetshire. She left for that place about three weeks ago. She had no money, and no property, except the furniture in the house, and that was now being sold under the surveillance of a cobbler, named Goldsmith, living at 28, Spring-street, and who accompanied Miss Hilton to Somersetshire, but had since returned, only, as he said, "to remain here a season." It was to prevent the selling of the goods, and the transmission of the money to the Agape-mone, that the applicant appealed to the bench. As the brother of the deluded woman, he felt it his duty to do so. Mr. Carpenter, the magistrate, regretted that he had no power to act in the matter. Miss Hilton might do as she pleased with her own property, and her brother had no right to interfere.—*Brighton Guardian*.

THE CHINAMAN'S WIFE.—Not long ago an English sailor killed the wife of a Chinaman by accident, an event which gave him considerable uneasiness. The woman's husband, hearing of the circumstance, came to the vessel, and, after some talk, offered to make it up with the man, compromising the affair for thirty dollars. The sailor was glad to escape so easily, and paid the money, when the Chinaman said, "It did not matter so much, as she was an old wife, and he could get a new one for twenty-five dollars, which would leave five dollars to buy rice."

LITERATURE.

The Work of the Spirit (Congregational Lecture). By WILLIAM HENDRY STOWELL. Jackson and Walford, 18, St. Paul's Church-yard.

THE subject chosen by Mr. Stowell for his Congregational Lecture of this year is one of so grand an importance, and is so vitally connected with a thousand correlative questions, as fully to justify its selection, and even to lead to some wonder that it has not been made before. Mr. Stowell states—"The plan upon which these lectures are drawn up has been gradually formed during a pastoral ministry of thirty years, and amid the engagements which have employed me through a large portion of the latter half of that period as a teacher of theology." That scheme is, to examine first the results arrived at by human consciousness; next, to examine into the evidence afforded by the inspired volume; and, lastly, to exhibit the variety of opinions on the points at issue. Though this process is not altogether new, having been followed by some writers of authority in both the Old and New Worlds, it is nevertheless clear and perspicuous. The Doctor (we speak prophetically) assigns reasons for not discussing at full length certain sentiments upon which differences of opinion exist in countries both Cis-Atlantic and Trans-Atlantic. The author feels disinclined to such controversy—first, because he is jealous of the right of free inquiry, and does not feel himself called on to enter polemically upon all the questions of the day; and, next, because he deems these points to have already received an adequate amount of attention from other heads. We do not suppose that the author entertains any serious intention of interdicting controversy; though we are really at a loss to know to whom it falls, if not to our professors of divinity themselves, to expound religious opinions with a special view to existing religious differences. If, however, the subject be not for them, it is certainly not for us; and our duty must be performed in our usual manner of rather exhibiting the contents of this volume than expressing any very marked opinion upon them.

The first lecture is devoted to "the capacities, condition, and wants of man, as a spiritual being." After a few observations on the use of language in similar connexions, and an attempt to mark the distinction apparently made in Scripture between the soul and spirit, the former "as the subject of those sensations, emotions, appetites, and passions, which are occasioned and acted on by the condition of the body;" and the latter "as the rational, free, and active principle in which consists the image of God;" Mr. Stowell places consciousness forward as the "great fundamental fact in relation to the human mind," and as inseparable from Christianity itself. This consciousness once established, includes in it intelligence, admiration, apprehension of what is right, including voluntary action, particular affections, the acknowledgment of a standard of rectitude—a judgment of ourselves according to that standard—in a word, a moral constitution altogether. Mr. Stowell's opinion is, that by "reflecting on his own conscious moral nature," every man may know what is right, though by no means all which is right considered as belonging to a redeeming economy. The author advances next to inquire, "In what state do we now find the spirit of man, in his relation to God?"—in other words, "What has man's religion been?" Mr. Stowell expounds man's tendencies as being to choose the material rather than the spiritual; the false rather than the true; the speculative rather than the practical; the sentimental rather than the moral; the human rather than the divine. The lecture then discusses the things which man has need to be in order to his restoration to God; and ends by indicating the Lessons of God as to the way in which this greatest want in man is to be supplied.

The second lecture conveys what Mr. Stowell takes to be "*the General Doctrine of the Scriptures relating to the Holy Spirit*."

The third deals with "*the work of the Holy Spirit in the Salvation of Men*." In this chapter some Calvinistic tenets are introduced and debated; and the whole is wound up by a collection of facts, drawn from sources not scriptural,—from the history of man in general, and of the Church in particular,—which illustrate these views of spiritual influence.

The fourth lecture is entitled, "*Church Notions respecting the Work of the Spirit*." It traces the gradual degeneracy of the Church on the subject of spiritual truths, as illustrated by the views taken of regeneration as conveyed through the ministrations of the Church, by the Church's right to impart certain federal blessings, and in the connexion between the spiritual church and the civil polity of nations. On this latter subject, Mr. Stowell, we regret to say, does not deliver a full and unmistakeable protest:

"We leave (says he), to the pastoral department

Christian teaching, and to the mutual admonitions of the Christian brotherhood, the stirring up of believers to their personal conflict with the spirit of the world. Our present object, perfectly consistent with that, is to characterise *opinions relating to Church matters*, which are apt to escape the vigilance of all but the most thoughtful, and which, in them, it requires peculiar delicacy as well as unshaking faithfulness to point out. Let us look fairly at our situation. The spiritual worship of the Church is beset with secular dangers on every hand. They come from the lower portions of society as well as from the higher; from the side of liberty as well as from the side of tyranny; from the restlessness of the many as well as from the ambition of the few. Ignorance and obscurity, weakness and inexperience, are not less worldly than the shining qualities which have won the admiration of ages. Vulgar rudeness is not more religious than polished amenity. The will of men acting in masses may not be less opposed to the authority of Christ than the will of one man acting by himself. Mere numbers do not determine the true and the right. Religion can be popular without being spiritual. Many an evangelical institution enjoys the confidence of wise or able men, who have no sympathy with its spiritual motives. Now it is of the very essence of Christianity to raise and dignify *man as man*, to place the poor and the feeble on an equal footing with the rich and the mighty, by disposing all alike to believe the gospel, and to live after the spirit; and the highest honour a Christian can receive among men is, in love and kindness, to serve his brethren with all the gifts which God has granted to him."

The fifth lecture is devoted to *Mysticism*, which subject is divided into its two branches of speculative, contemplative, imaginative, and practical. Much reading leaves its result in these pages, and the general reader will peruse them with great interest.

"The Consciousness of Spiritual Life in harmony with Divine Revelation," constitutes the subject of the following lecture. This part of the volume contains some beautiful passages, and a tender and devotional feeling of the highest order.

The last chapter appropriately ends the volume by describing "The Moral Energy of the Spiritual Life." Were we theological critics, we might be disposed to offer a remark or two on some of the criticisms of this chapter, but we forbear.

Mr. Stowell writes with force and ease; avoiding hackneyed expressions, and employing natural words in natural combinations. To characterise his work as profound, would give no pleasure to the general reader. It is distinct, clear, emphatic; the production of a scholar and a Christian. We must leave to other critics the examination of the theological materials.

The Domestic Altar; or, Prayers for the Use of Families for One Month. By EBENEZER TEMPLE. London: John Snow, 35, Paternoster-row.

THIS is a new issue of a work which has already appeared before the public, and received the strong approval of many divines. Many pious families will rejoice in such an aid to devotional exercises. There is nothing about the volume far fetched or inflated; it is everywhere simple, pious, and evangelical. It appropriately concludes with several prayers on particular occasions.

Life of John Caspar Lavater. Tract Society. Monthly Volume.

THOSE who may have judged of Lavater from Goethe's autobiography, or even from his own treatise on Physiognomy, can form but a slight idea of the simple devotion and earnest spirituality by which his whole life was pervaded. His religious character presents many points eminently worthy of being treasured up and imitated. He was not without his peculiarities, and of them the following was a specimen:—

"For some years Lavater had been in the habit of carrying a little case of cards in his pocket, on which he wrote down any striking thoughts that occurred to him, and always in hexameters, a measure in which he composed most easily. He generally wrote about fifty in a day, very often before breakfast; he also made use of his leisure moments for that purpose, either while walking or at public meetings, during the intervals when he was not otherwise engaged. Each case held about fifty of these cards, and thirty-six of these cases were deposited in a larger case. Towards the close of his life the collection filled nearly sixty quarto cases, which he called his 'Thought Library.'"

The Bible of Every Land; a History of all the Versions of the Holy Scriptures. Parts IV. and V.

We have watched with much satisfaction the progress of this interesting work. We call it interesting, not because it will prove so to the general reader, but because it is full of detailed information for the scholar and the missionary, calculated to advance, in the most material manner, the progress of the dissemination of the Holy Scriptures in foreign lands.

Introduction to the Study of the Social Sciences. By the Author of "Outlines of Social Economy." London: Smith, Elder and Co., 65, Cornhill.

In this work, with the little corresponding treatises, an effort is made to turn the business of education into a new channel, that, namely, of Social Economy. Addressing the elder classes of our schools, and well-educated young men in general, the author endeavours to expound axioms at present little understood, yet the comprehension

of which would tend greatly to enlarge the powers of the age. We wish him success in his well-directed attempt; and commend his work as intelligent and useful.

A Biblical and Theological Dictionary. By SAMUEL GREEN. London: B. L. Green.

To understand the Bible aright, to be familiar with its varied allusions, and to comprehend the import of its important doctrines, is a duty in which every right-minded young person will thankfully receive aid. Much of this volume is, of course, not new; but the best use has been made of all existing sources of information. Much is conveyed in a condensed form, avoiding controversial matter. The inquirer after scriptural knowledge will find Mr. Green's to be at once a cheap and instructive expositor.

Three Questions proposed and answered, concerning the Life forfeited by Adam, the Resurrection of the Dead, and Eternal Punishment. By D. THOM, D.D., Ph. D., &c. London: H. K. Lewis, Gower-street.

"WHAT man can dare, I dare." The *Nonconformist* shrinks from no question which a weekly journalist has a right to entertain; but there are heights and depths which transcend the object of our pages. We do not, therefore, attempt to express opinions on such disputed points as those referred to, though we are fully sensible of their importance, and are not without personal opinions upon them. The Doctrine of Universal Salvation is the main topic of this work. It is calmly and ably treated; and having said this much of the volume, we must leave our readers to judge of the force of its argumentation for themselves.

Egypt; a popular and familiar Description of the Land, People, and Produce. With an Introductory Essay by the Rev. J. BOAZ. Second Edition. London: Snow, Paternoster-row.

THE facts contained in this valuable publication are numerous, and its general character is admirable. A severe critic might wish some improvement of its style, which, though sufficiently intelligible, is by no means of the first order of excellence.

Mamma's Lessons on the History and Geography of Palestine. By ANNE MARIA SARGEANT. London: Snow, Paternoster-row.

A book which young children will read with pleasure, though its facts are only elementary, and not very comprehensively arranged.

Handel's Acis and Galatea. Edited by Sir H. BISHOP. Part I. *Israel in Egypt.* Edited by Sir H. BISHOP. Part I. D'Almaine and Co., Soho-square.

FOLLOWING in the footsteps of Mr. A. Novello, Messrs. D'Almaine and Co. have commenced the publication, in cheap Monthly Parts, of Sir H. Bishop's Edition of Handel's works, at a price which will bring them within the most moderate means. Each part is printed from engraved plates, and contains sixteen pages imperial quarto. "Acis and Galatea" will be completed in six, "Israel in Egypt" in twelve, numbers. Sir H. Bishop's professional celebrity, and his valuable arrangement of Handel's works, in addition to his own original compositions, are too well known to render it necessary for us to say one word in favour of these cheap editions. We heartily wish the enterprising publishers success in their project.

We have received also the following:—*Loiterings among the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland.* By the Author of "Wanderings in the Isle of Wight." Religious Tract Society.—Oh, that now, instead of "the din and smoke of this dull spot, which men call earth," we were climbing the mountain height, or rambling across the pathless fell which this little volume describes! But this may not be; and enveloped in our thick and murky fog, we can only cast a longing eye at such scenes as these. Yet with pleasure, and without envy, we can yield ourselves to the influence of a little book like this. Description, incident, and travelling information, are combined in one small and cheap volume. It will refresh and inform many, not able to avail themselves of larger works. We rejoice to recommend it.—*A Letter to the Clergy of the Borough of Stroud.* By the Rev. B. PARSONS.—It appears that a letter (quoted in this pamphlet) upbraiding Mr. Parsons for interference with electioneering, excited some attention in that neighbourhood. Mr. Parsons, as he was well able to do, has vindicated himself with spirit and energy. Mr. Parsons is a writer who cannot be dull, nor allow his readers to doze. As an opponent, he is formidable.—*Church Holidays. The History and Mystery of Good Friday.* By R. ROBINSON. New Edition. Houlston and Stoneman.—This well-known treatise is here presented in a very cheap and compact form.—*Scripture, Illustrated from Recent Discoveries in the Geography of Palestine.* With a Map.—An intelligent and valuable little pamphlet. It is from the pen of the Author of "The People's Dictionary of the Bible."—*Outline of a New Mode of Classification of the Names of Persons mentioned in the*

Scriptures. By W. G. HIRD. Hamilton and Co.—The arrangement here adopted is simple, and calculated to be of no small service to those who have little acquaintance with the Hebrew language.—*Days Dominica. Voices and Admonitions from the Old Saxon Times, on the Observance of the Lord's Day.* By J. SOMNER MERRYWEATHER. Simpkin and Co.—A curious and instructive pamphlet.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

A SAIL ON THE DEAD SEA.—A light air from the south induced me to abandon the awning and set the sail, to spare the men from labouring at the oars. A light tapping of the ripples at the bow, and a faint line of foam and bubbles at her side, were the only indications that the boat was in motion. The "Fanny Skinner" was a mile astern, and all around partook of the stillness of death. The weather was intensely hot, and even the light air that urged us almost insensibly onward had something oppressive in its flaws of heat. The sky was unclouded, save by a few faint cirri in the north, sweeping plume-like, as if the sun had consumed the clouds and the light wind had drifted their ashes. The glitter from the water, with its multitude of reflectors, for each ripple was a mirror, contributed much to our discomfort; yet the water was not transparent, but of the colour of diluted absinthe, or the prevailing tint of a Persian opal. The sun, we felt, was glaring upon us; but the eye dared not take cognizance, for the fierce blaze would have blighted the powers of vision, as Semele was consumed by the unveiled divinity of Jove. The black chasms and rough peaks, embossed with grinness, were around and above us, veiled in a transparent mist, like visible air, that made them seem unreal; and 1,300 feet below, our sounding lead had struck upon the buried plain of Siddim, shrouded in lime and salt. While busied with such thoughts, my companions had yielded to the oppressive drowsiness, and now lay before me in every attitude of a sleep that had more of stupor in it than of repose. In the awful aspect which this sea presented when we first beheld it, I seemed to read the inscription over the gates of Dante's "Inferno"—"Ye who enter here leave hope behind." Since then, habituated to mysterious appearances in a journey so replete with them, and accustomed to scenes of deep and thrilling interest at every step of our progress, those feelings of awe had been insensibly lessened or hushed by deep interest in the investigations we had pursued. But now, as I sat alone in my wakefulness, the feeling of awe returned; and, as I looked upon the sleepers, I felt "the hair of my flesh stand up," as Job's did, when "a spirit passed before his face;" for, to my disturbed imagination, there was something fearful in the expression of their inflamed and swollen visages. The fierce angel of disease seemed hovering over them, and I read the forerunner of his presence in their flushed and feverish sleep. Some, with their bodies bent and arms dangling over the abandoned oars, their hands excoriated with the acid waters, slept profoundly; others, with heads thrown back, and lips cracked and sore, with a scarlet flush on either cheek, seemed overpowered by heat and weariness even in sleep; while some upon whose faces shone the reflected light from the water, looked ghastly, and dozed with a nervous twitching of the limbs, and now and then starting from their sleep, drank deeply from a breaker, and sank back again to lethargy. The solitude, the scene, my own thoughts, were too much; I felt, as I sat thus, steering the drowsily-moving boat, as if I were a Charon, ferrying, not the souls, but the bodies of the departed and the damned, over some infernal lake, and could endure it no longer: but, breaking from the listlessness, ordered the sails to be furled and the oars resumed—action seemed better than such unnatural stupor.—*Lynche's Narrative of an Expedition to the Dead Sea, &c.*

GLEANINGS.

The New Zealanders (says *Blackwood*), being civilized, have become dyspeptic! They eat more, fight less, and die faster.

The word "Boh," still used to frighten children, was the name of a fierce barbarian general, son of Odin, who was the terror of all his enemies.

The Irish papers state that Mr. Carlyle and Mr. Gavan Duffy are travelling together in the south of Ireland—the "squeezing" notwithstanding.

The *Scottish Press* mentions, that the fisheries off the Isle of Sky are said to exceed anything that has taken place for forty years.

This year is the thousandth anniversary of the birth of King Alfred, at Wantage, in Berkshire. It is said that a committee of English and American gentlemen is about to meet, to organize a "grand national jubilee," at Wantage, in honour of the Anglo-Saxon hero.

The *Boston Chronotype* mentions, that a Nantucket Yankee has been shipping a load of tombstones to California, all marked "Sacred to the memory of," and "Erected by his brother," &c.

A turtle of extraordinary dimensions was caught recently by a fisherman of the east end of the town of Kingston. It measures five feet in length by four feet in width, and weighs 400 pounds.—*Jamaica Dispatch*.

Among the petitions lately presented to the House of Commons, was one from a person living in Finsbury, who prayed that every man able to work a sum by the rule of three should be entitled to the electoral franchise.

There was a successful whale-hunt at Lerwick on the 13th ult.: ninety were captured out of an immense shoal.

The American papers mention that several stone hammers, wedges, and other mining tools, which had evidently been used by some extinct race of men, have lately been found in the copper mines on the shores of Lake Superior.

A Glasgow paper mentions, as a circumstance which had not occurred for more than ten years, that on Friday forenoon there was not a single criminal offender within the walls of the Central Police Office in that city.

Punch's "Juvenile Correspondent" has sent news of the war in Hungary: "Georgy-Peorgy has been a good boy, and beaten that nasty Paskewitchyitchy like a Bricksy-wicksey."

It is noticed as a remarkable fact, that five of the great capitals of Europe, viz., Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Rome, and Naples, are at this moment under military law.

BIRTHS.

July 20, Mrs. DAVIES, wife of the Rev. W. B. Davies, Baptist minister, Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, of a son and daughter.

July 26, at King William-street, City, Mrs. EDWARD E. SCARLETT, of a daughter stillborn.

July 27, at 5, Rockstone-place, Southampton, the wife of SALWEY BROWN, Esq., late Captain, 68th Light Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 19, at Shortwood Meeting-house, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. Thomas Shakespear, Mr. ISAAC NEALE, of Rodborough, to MARY ANN WEBB, of Woodchester, both of the same county.

July 25, by the Rev. W. Thorn, pastor of the Independent church, Winchester, Mr. THOMAS STREET, Sergeant of the 23rd Regiment of Welsh Fusiliers, to Miss ANN FORDER, of Winchester. This was the 284th wedding in the above-named place of worship.

July 26, at Burrows Chapel, by the Rev. Thomas Dodd, LYDIA MARY, fourth daughter of Mr. J. M. BUCKLAND, Swanson, to HENRY, second son of the late William CUNNINGTON, Esq., of Southgate House, Devizes, Wilts.

August 1, at the Baptist chapel, Watford, by the Rev. Dr. Murch, uncle to the bride, Mr. HENRY KINGHAM, to Miss FANNY MARY HALL, both of Watford.

DEATHS.

May —, Mrs. GUTZLAFF, the wife of Dr. Gutzlaff, the celebrated Chinese Scholar.

July 18, from ossification of the heart, at Greenwich, after a most painful illness, borne with exemplary Christian fortitude, the Rev. ISAAC WATTS, Baptist minister, late of Falmouth, Cornwall.

July 23, at Wellington, aged 59, SARAH, eldest daughter of the late SAMUEL SHARMAN, Esq.

July 26, after an union of forty eight years, HEPHZIBAH, the beloved and faithful wife of the Rev. W. WALFORD, of Uxbridge-common, Middlesex, formerly Resident Tutor at Homerton College, aged 74 years.

July 26, after a short illness, at his residence, 8, Lansdowne Cottages, Islington, GEORGE DEAN, Esq., in his 50th year, deeply regretted by all his friends.

July 29, of cholera, deeply regretted, Mr. G. E. NEWTH, Surgeon, Trinity-square, Southwark.

July 29, at the residence of his eldest brother, Newington-crescent, Mr. CRAVEN R. PURDAY, of Crafton-cottage, Sandgate, Kent, after a short illness, aged 52.

[Advertisement.—]GALVANISM.—The following is extracted from the *Court Journal* of January 29:—"It is now about four years since we informed our readers, it was to be regretted, galvanism was not more extensively used as a remedial agent. We have every reason to believe that our advice was attended to; for, in a comparatively short time, Mr. Halse's residence was crowded with the élite of fashion, and their less fortunate fellow-sufferers; and we feel confident, judging from the astonishing remedial effects it has produced on ourselves, after all kinds of medicine and hydrotherapy had failed to impart any benefit, that the public will thank us for our recommendation. We were delighted to notice, a short time since, that Mr. Halse was patronized by the Bishop of London and Sir Charles Clark, his lordship's physician. Mr. Halse's great reforms in the galvanic apparatus, and his improved methods of application, justly entitle him to rank as the head of his profession. We again recommend our readers to give galvanism a fair trial. Mr. Halse's residence is at 22, Brunswick-square, London."

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The English Stock Market has been flatter during the week just past, and a slight reaction has taken place in quotations. The amount of business transacted has been very limited, the great majority of speculators and merchants being absent from the City. Bank Stock has given way, but the Unfunded Debt remains the same. The following table exhibits the range of prices during the week:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	93 2	92 3	93 4	93 5	93 4	93
Cons. for Acct.	93 2	92 3	93 4	93 3	93 4	93
3 per Ct. Red.	93 2	92 1	93 4	93 5	93	92 1
New 3 per Ct. Annuities...	93 1	92 1	93 4	93 4	94	93 1
India Stock ..	—	—	251 50	—	—	253 4
Bank Stock ..	199 4	198 4	199 4	199 9	199	198 4
Exchq. Bills ..	50 pm.	50 pm.	50 pm.	48 pm.	47 pm.	51 pm.
India Bonds ..	82 pm.	85 pm.	83 pm.	84 pm.	85 pm.	82 pm.
Long Annuit...	9	—	9	8 11-16	8 15-16	—

The market for Foreign Stocks has also been very heavy, and has been enlivened by no event calculated to stimulate interest or speculation. The Portuguese financial agent has given notice of the payment on the 9th of August, of the dividends for the second half-year, 1847, on the Portuguese Five and Four per Cent. Bonds, and the twelvemonth's interest due in the half-year on the Debentures of the December and January issues. We observe that a deduction of 25 per cent. will be made from the said dividends and interest, which deduction will be capitalized at par into a New Three per Cent. Stock, as in the last payment. The dividend due the 1st inst. on the said New Three per Cent. Stock will also be paid on the above day, but without deduction.

The transactions in the Share Market have also

been very small. There have been some interesting meetings of proprietors held during the week, and the statements submitted at them have been in every way satisfactory, but neither this, nor apparently ought else, seems to have a favourable effect on the market. To use a common but expressive term, shares are at a "dead stand-still." The public evidently will not move to advance prices, and it remains, therefore, for the jobbers to create an artificial stimulus, which we doubt not that they will do as soon as the dog-day holidays are over. The variation in the market during the past week has been extremely little. The North-Western have alternated about £1; and also the Midland and Birmingham and Oxford. The Great Western have varied only $\frac{1}{2}$, the Brighton $\frac{1}{2}$, the South-Western, the Great Northern, and the Eastern Counties $\frac{1}{2}$; the latter having declined, owing to the rejection of the Norfolk Amalgamation Bill, and the variation has been about $\frac{1}{2}$ per share in the North British, North Stafford, and one or two others. South-Eastern have only fluctuated $\frac{1}{2}$. The Foreign lines have not stood so well; Paris and Orleans have varied £2 per share.

Since our last, Messrs. Butterfield and Co., of Petersfield, bankers, have suspended payments. Their liabilities, it is stated, do not exceed £5,000.

In the Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets there has been a more limited business doing, but without any sensible reduction in prices. It is, perhaps, chiefly due to the large arrivals that buyers have been less free; but there is likewise no pressure of goods on the part of holders, who appear tolerably confident of a steady business and of an increased export demand. Foreign Sugar having already been taken more extensively. There is a slackening in the inquiry for Wool and Cotton, the natural course after a market improvement and great activity, such as has been recently exhibited. Coffee has been steady, Sugar 6d. to 1s. lower, Rice at full rates, Tallow firm, and also Tea and Indigo rather heavy. Grain tending downwards.

Advices from the provinces report trade as being duller.

The Corn Market, on Monday, was also dull at the previous rates.

The following calculations show the rate per cent. per annum yielded by the various securities cited at the average of the prices which ruled this day. Where the asterisk (*) is placed, it is to be understood that the share rate of dividend is less than the Income-tax:—

	Average price.	Yield per cent.
Three per Cent. Consols.....	93 1	3 4 5
Three per Cent. Reduced.....	93 1	3 4 5
Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents.....	94	3 9 13
Bank Stock (div. 9 per cent.).....	199	4 10 51
Exchequer Bills (int. 1d. per day).....	50s. p.	2 4 6
Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway (div. 5 per cent.).....	79	6 1 6
Great Western * (div. 6d.).....	83	7 4 63
London and South Western * (div. 5 id.).....	36	6 18 104
London and Brighton * (div. 4 3-5 id.).....	374	3 17 10
London and North Western * (div. 7 id.).....	133	5 5 3
Midland * (div. 5 id.).....	66	7 11 6
York, Newcastle, and Berwick * (div. 6 id.).....	204	7 6 4
South Eastern, £10 sh. No. 4 (guar. div. 5 per cent.).....	7	7 2 104

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	93 1	Brazil	85
Do. Account	93	Ecuador	38
3 per Cent. Reduced	92 1	Dutch 4 per cent.	81
3d. New.....	93 1	French 3 per cent.	54
Long Annuities	8 15-16	Granada	168
Bank Stock.....	198 4	Mexican 5 pr. cent. new	27
India Stock	253 4	Portuguese	284
Exchequer Bills—June	51s.	Russian	1059
India Bonds.....	85s.	Spanish 5 per cent.	184
		Ditto 3 per cent.	34
		Ditto Passive.....	34

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, July 27.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1849.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£
Notes issued	27,834,475
	£27,834,475
	£27,834,475
	£27,834,475

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£
Proprietors' Capital 14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)
Rest 3,215,652	14,335,835
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)..... 2,809,910	Other Securities .. 9,657,804
Other Deposits .. 11,302,086	Notes .. 8,111,148
Seven-day and other Bills .. 1,106,849	Gold and Silver Coin 882,718
	£32,987,497
	£32,987,497

Dated the 26th day of July, 1849.

J. R. ELSEY, Deputy-Cashier,

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.
LEACH, SAMUEL HENRY, jun., High-street, Kingsland, jeweller.

BANKRUPT.
BIRRELL, RICHARD, Blackburn, linendraper, August 6, September 4: solicitors, Messrs. Milne and Co., Temple; and Messrs. Wilding and Fisher.

BOTTENHIM, BERNARD, Manchester, merchant, August 7, September 18: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street; and Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester.

CARTER, JAMES, Bristol, victualler, August 14, September 11: solicitors, Messrs. Surr and Gribble, Lombard-street; and Messrs. Whittington and Gribble, Bristol.

CARY, JOSEPH, Shepton Mallet, printer, August 14, September 7: solicitor, Mr. Phipps, Shepton Mallet.

COLSON, JOHN, Milton, publican, August 3, September 7: solicitors, Messrs. Field, Finchley.

COX, SAMUEL, sen., Cobham-row, Clerkenwell, plumber, Aug. 4, September 7: solicitor, Mr. Boulton, Northampton-square, Clerkenwell.

DOWLE, JAMES, Chepstow, wine merchant, August 10, September 7: solicitor, Mr. Sabine, Bristol.

HEATHER, EDWARD, Crawford-street, straw hat maker, Aug. 4, September 6: solicitor, Mr. Peddell, Cheshire.

MORRIS, THOMAS, Abergavenny, corn merchant, August 7, September 11: solicitors, Mr. Jay, Sergeants'-inn.

POWELL, MAURICE, Newtown, butcher, August 13, September 6: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row; and Mr. Jones, Newtown.

PARFEMENT, THOMAS, King-street, Holborn, bootmaker, August 10, September 7; solicitor, Mr. May, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

PEEKINS, WILLIAM, Devonport, cabinet maker, August 9, September 4; solicitors, Mr. Penkivill, West-street, Finsbury-circus; Messrs. Beer and Rundle, Devonport; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

ROBERTS, GOMER, and ROBERTS, ROBERT, Tanyclawdd, Denbighshire, coal and iron masters, August 20, September 8; solicitors, Mr. Oliver, Old Jewry; Messrs. James and Owen, Wrexham; and Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.

SMITH, JOSEPH, Colchester, Essex, innkeeper, August 10, September 7; solicitor, Mr. Cross, Surrey-street, Strand.

TATE, JOHN, Upper Eaton-street, Pimlico, tea dealer, August 15, September 18; solicitor, Mr. Hayes, Craig's-court, Charing-cross.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

WILSON, WILLIAM, Campbellfield, brick maker, August 6 and 27.

DIVIDENDS.

Thomas Courtney and George Courtney, Old Jewry, City, clothiers, final div. of 8d.; August 2, and two subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—John Bryant Ryder Durant, Stogursey, Somersetshire, grocer, first div. of 3d.; August 6, and any subsequent Tuesday or Friday, at Mr. Herniman's, Exeter—William Hirst and Sons, Gomersal, Yorkshire, third and final div. of 3d.; August 1, and any subsequent day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—George Morton, Leeds, paper stainer, first div., on subsequent proofs, of 2s. 8d.; July 31, and any subsequent day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—Arthur Mowbray, George Lewis Hollingworth, John Wetherell, William Shields, William Boulton, and William Richard Stokes, Durham and Darlington, Durham; Thirsk, Yorkshire; and Lothbury, City, bankers, final div. of 8d.; August 2, and two subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—John Whitworth, Leeds, millwright, second div. of 1d., and, on subsequent proofs, 8s. 1d.; August 1, and any subsequent day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, July 30.

The show of samples of Wheat from Essex and Kent was small this morning; but the trade, both in English and Foreign was slow at last Monday's prices. Barrel Flour fully 6d. per barrel cheaper. There was good sale for grinding and distilling Barley, at last week's quotations. Fine Malt was scarce and rather dearer. Beams and Peas without alteration. A sample or two of new boiling Peas were at market, the quality fine, and sold at 3s. The market being very bare of fine sweet Oats, such qualities sold readily at 6d. to 1s. per qr. dearer than on Monday last; but we cannot note any improvement in stale ill-conditioned samples. In Rye very little doing. Linseed Cakes unaltered. The weather continues to be unsettled in our neighbourhood, but not sufficiently to affect our market.

BRITISH.

		WHEAT	FOREIGN
Wheat—	s.	s.	s.
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red	36 to 45	Dantzig	48 to 55
Ditto White	40 .. 51	Anhalt and Marks	38 .. 45
Lincoln, Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red	35 .. 44	Ditto White	48 .. 48
Northumber. and Scotch, White	35 .. 42	Pomeranian red	38 .. 45
Ditto Red	35 .. 42	Rostock	42 .. 50
Devon, and Somer-set, Red	— .. —	Danish, Holstein, and Friesland	35 .. 42
Ditto White	— .. —	Petersburgh, Archangel and Riga	35 .. 47
Rye	22 .. 24	Polish Odessa	35 .. 40
Barley	24 .. 28	Marianopoli & Berdianski	33 .. 36
Scotch	24 .. 27	Taganrog	33 .. 36
Angus	— .. —	Brabant and French	36 .. 42
Malt, Ordinary	— .. —	Ditto White	38 .. 42
Fale	52 .. 58	Salonica	32 .. 35
Peas, Grey, New	29 .. 31	Egyptian	24 .. 26
Maple	30 .. 33	Rye	21 .. 23
White	25 .. 27	Wismar & Rostock	20 .. 23
Bolters (new)	29 .. 35	Danish	20 .. 24
Beans, Large (new)	28 .. 31	Pisan	22 .. 26
Ticks	28 .. 32	East Friesland	17 .. 19
Harrow	30 .. 35	Egyptian	16 .. 17
Pigeon	32 .. 36	Danube	16 .. 17
Oats—		Peas, White	26 .. 28
Linc. & York. feed	17 .. 21	New Boilers	28 .. 30
Do. Poland & Pot.	19 .. 24	Beans, Horser.	25 .. 26
Berwick & Scotch.	18 .. 25	Pigeon	32 .. 34
Scotch feed	18 .. 23	Egyptian	21 .. 23
Irish feed and black	16 .. 21	Oats—	
Ditto Potato	18 .. 25	Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Fries-land, feed and blk.	13 .. 18
Linseed, sowing	50 .. 52	Do. thick and brew	17 .. 22
Rapeseed, Essex, new	£25 to £28 per last	Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish	16 .. 18
Caraway Seed, Essex, new	28s. to 30s. per cwt.	U. S., per 196 lbs	22 .. 24
Rape Cake, £4 to £4 10s. per ton	£4 to £4 10s. per ton	Hamburg	21 .. 23
Linseed, £9 10s. to £10 10s.	1,000	Dantzig and Stettin	22 .. 24
FLOUR, per sk. of 280 lbs.		French, per 280 lbs	33 .. 37
Ship	31 .. 32		
Town	40 .. 43		

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JULY 31.

	AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.
Wheat	48s. 10d.
Barley	26 7
Oats	18 4
Rye	28 6
Beans	32 1
Peas	32 4

DUTIES.

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Maize, 1s. per qr. Flour, 4d. per cwt.

Cloverseed, 6s. per cwt.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 30.

The numbers of foreign stock on offer this morning were reasonably good, but the general quality was not quite equal to that observed last week. There was a considerable increase in the arrivals of Beasts fresh up for this morning's market, especially from the north of England. At least three-fourths were of average quality. Although the attendance of both town and country buyers was good, the Beef trade was in a very inactive state, as, in most instances, a decline in the quotations of Monday last of 2d. per 8 lbs. The highest figure for the best Scots was 3s. 10d. per 8 lbs., and a large number of Beasts remained unsold at the close of business. The numbers of Sheep were large, even the time of year considered. A few of the primest Downs sold with difficulty, at prices about equal to those obtained last week, viz., from 3s. 10d. to 4s. per 8 lbs.; but other breeds were a very dull sale, as, in most instances, a fall in value of 2d. per 8 lbs. With Lamb we were well supplied. The demand for that description of stock was heavy, at barely stationary prices. The sale for Calves, the supply of which was tolerably extensive, was heavy, at late rates. The Pork trade was in a very sluggish state, at last week's quotations.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs
Friday ...	680 .. 10,020	295 .. 210	
Monday ..	3,739 .. 31,270	234 .. 235	
Price per stone of 8 lbs. (sinking the offal).			
Beef	2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.	3s. 0d. to 3s. 10d.	
Mutton	2s. 10 .. 4 0	Pork	3 2 .. 4 0
Lamb	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.		

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, July 30.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

Inferior Beef 2s.	2d. to 2s. 4d.	1s. Mutton	3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.
Middle do	2 6 .. 2 8	Mid. ditto ..	3 4 .. 3 6
Prime large	3 10 .. 3 2	Prime ditto	3 8 .. 3 10
Prime small	3 4 .. 3 6	Veal ..	3 0 .. 3 8
Large Pork	3 8 .. 3 6	Small Pork ..	3 8 .. 4 0
Lambs ..	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.		

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

The arrivals last week from Ireland were 9,390 firkins Butter, and 420 bales Bacon; and from foreign ports, 8,070 casks Butter, and 2,130 boxes and bales Bacon. The Irish Butter market ruled very quiet during the past week; the continued large supplies caused the dealers to purchase with caution, and the business transacted was at a decline of about 1s. per cwt. In the Bacon market there was but a limited amount of business transacted, although holders were willing to meet the views of buyers, and were offering at a reduction of fully 2s. per cwt. Stocks and deliveries for the week ending July 28:

BUTTER.	Stock.	Delivery.	Stock.	Delivery.
1847....	20,160	8,980	3,650	1,880
1848....	25,080	9,470	1,870	630
1849....	33,210	7,430	1,970	780

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, July 30.—Our trade is slow, but without alteration in price. The best qualities are most salable. Prices rule as under:—Dorset, fine weekly, 7s. to 8s. per cwt.; do. middling, 6s. to 7s.; Devon, 7s. to 7s.; Fresh Buckinghamshire, 10s. to 11s. per dozen; Fresh West Country, 9s. to 10s.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, July 30.—Our market continues very firm, and last week's quotations are fully supported. Although some slight improvement is spoken of in some districts of the plantations, still it is not to any material extent, and upon the whole the chances of anything like a crop are exceedingly doubtful. Duty, £75,000 to £80,000.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, July 30.—The imports of Wool into London last week were 8,832 bales. Of this quantity 4,571 bales were from Sydney, 1,642 from South Australia, 938 from Van Dieman's Land, 403 from Algoa Bay, 767 from Odessa, 238 from Germany, and the rest from France, Buenos Ayres, &c. The public sales of Wool have been in daily progress since our last, and will close about Tuesday next.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Scotch.—The favourable accounts from Scotland are confirmed, and at some of the late fairs a further advance has been obtained. This is likely to exercise some influence on the prices of low foreign, the stocks of which are extremely light; but the course they are likely to take will chiefly depend on the harvest.

Import for the week..... 5,173 bags.
Previously this year 585 bags.

5,758
s. d. s. d.

Laid Highland Wool, per 24 lbs.	.....	6	6	to	7	0
White Highland do.	.....	8	6	9	9	0
Laid Crossed do., unwashed	.....	7	9	9	9	0
Do. do., washed	.....	9	0	10	6	0
Do. Cheviot do., unwashed	.....	8	0	10	0	0
Do. do., washed	.....	12	0	15	17	0
White Cheviot do. do.	.....	18	0	23	0	0

FOREIGN.

Imports for the week..... 2,901 bales.
Previously this year 29,733 bales.

32,634

TALLOW,

NO MORE PILLS, nor any other Medicine.—
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, habitual Constipation, Acidity
Heartburn, Sickness at the Stomach during pregnancy, at sea,
or after meals; Diarrhoea, Nervous, Bilious, Liver Complaints,
and General Debility, effectually removed, without Pills or any
other Medicine, by

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.

Analysis by the celebrated Professor of Chemistry and Analytical Chemist, Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S., &c. &c. —

"London, 24, Bloomsbury-square, June 8, 1849.

"I hereby certify, that having examined 'Du Barry's Revalenta Arabic,' I find it to be a pure vegetable Farina, perfectly wholesome, easily digestible, likely to promote a healthy action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby to counteract dyspepsia, constipation, and their nervous consequences.

ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S. &c., Analytical Chemist."

Important Caution.—Beware of Revalenta Handwash, or other spurious compounds, under a close imitation of the name of Messrs. Du Barry and Co.'s invaluable Revalenta Arabic Food.

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.

This light delicious farinaceous Breakfast Food, without medicine of any kind, without inconvenience, and without expense, as it saves other more costly food; speedily and permanently removes Dyspepsia (Indigestion), Constipation, and Diarrhoea, the main causes of nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulence, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headaches, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in almost every part of the body, inflammation and cancer in the stomach, asthma, scrofula, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and vomiting during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, spleen, general debility, cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and insanity. The best food for infants and invalids generally, as, unlike arrowroot and other artificial substances, it never turns acid on the weakest stomachs, but imparts healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy, to the most enfeebled.

DU BARRY and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.

CASES.

From the Right Honourable Lord Stuart de Decies.

"Dromana, Cappoquin, County Waterford.

"Gentlemen.—I have already derived so much benefit from the use of the Revalenta Food, that I am induced to request that you will be pleased to forward to me another 10lb. canister of the Farina, for which I enclose, herewith, to Messrs. Du Barry and Co., a Post-office order.

"It is only due to yourselves and to the public to state that you are at liberty to make any use of this communication which you may think proper.

"I remain, gentleman, your obedient servant,

"STUART DE DECIES."

"No. 4, Park-walk, Little Chelsea, London,

"May 7th, 1849.

"My dear Sir.—I feel quite sure you are interested for my welfare and health. I take up my pen to write you a line, indeed I might say a word only, which will be—well, well, well. It is now more than five months since I finished two of your canisters, of 10 lbs. each. I was suffering very severely, and had been doing so for twenty-seven years. Since I have taken the two canisters, I have never had a moment's pain from the old enemy. Indeed at the end of the first canister, I felt well and relieved from the pain—but went on and took a second canister, which seemed to complete the cure, and I have ever since been quite well, in all points. Any use of this or any of my letters relative to your excellent food, you are quite welcome to make use of in any way you may like, and you have my hearty wishes you may become so generally known, that all sufferers may be induced to give your food a trial, and get the wonderful and complete cure, that I thank my God for, under your agency, I have received. And with great feeling and regard, I remain, your very truly and obliged,

"PACKER D. BINGHAM, Capt. R.N."

"Messrs. Du Barry, 127, New Bond-street, London."

William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge, has thanked us for the general benefit he has derived from our "Revalenta Arabic Food." At the age of eighty-three he obtained effectual relief from functional disorders of long standing, and overcame a recent attack of Erysipelas, by confining his diet entirely to this excellent Food—to the exclusion of all other remedies. We extract the following lines from one of his last letters:—

"I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, excepting a hearty old age. I am as well as ever I was, and quite free from the vexatious and troublesome annoyance of an eruption of the skin, of which I had suffered for years, and which my medical attendant had declared incurable at my time of life."

"2, Patrick-street, Cork, 4th April, 1849.

"Respected Friends.—I have given your Arabic Food to a girl of fifteen; who, during the last seven years, had not been a day without vomiting fifteen or sixteen times, and sometimes oftener. The fourth day after she commenced your Food, vomiting ceased altogether, and she has not thrown up since; her health is improving wonderfully, and I trust this will continue," &c. &c.

"WILLIAM MARTIN."

"Bromley, Middlesex, March 31st, 1849.

"Gentlemen.—The lady for whom I ordered your Food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from Indigestion, constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes both. I am happy to inform you that your Food PROVED IMMEDIATE RELIEF. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular," &c. &c.

"THOS. WOODHOUSE."

"MOTTO." Bromley, Middlesex, 11th June, 1849.

"Dear Sirs.—I am very happy to have to inform you, that on Tuesday last the lady mentioned in my previous letter was safely delivered of a son; and you will no doubt be glad to learn that they are both doing exceedingly well. She had had a much better time than formerly, and the child is very strong and healthy. Not satisfied with my thanks that I can give you, she begs I will express to you her gratitude for this favourable change, which she entirely attributes to the Revalenta, and to following strictly the advice you have been so very kind as to give her from time to time.—I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,

"THOMAS WOODHOUSE."

"50, Holborn, London, Dec. 22, 1847.

"Dear Sir.—I have derived considerable benefit from the use of the Revalenta Arabic."

"A. O. HARRIS, Optician."

"St. Saviour's, Leeds, Dec. 9, 1847.

".... For the last five years I have been in a most deplorable condition of health, having been subject during that period to most severe pains in the back, chest, right and left sides, which produced vomiting almost daily.... Next to God I owe you a great debt of gratitude. I have not had any sickness at the stomach since I commenced your Food, &c. &c. I remain, gentlemen, yours very truly, "(See.) THOMAS MINSTER."

"(Of Farnley Tyas, Yorkshire.)"

"3, Sydney-lane, Reading, Berks, Dec. 3, 1847.

"Gentlemen.—I am happy to be able to inform you that the person for whom the former quantity was procured has derived very great benefit from its use; distressing symptoms of long standing have been removed, and a feeling of restored health induced. Having witnessed the beneficial effects in the above-mentioned case, I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in so doing whenever an opportunity offers I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,

"JAMES SHORTLAND, late Surgeon, 96th Regiment."

"31, Broad-street, Golden-square, London, Nov. 20, 1847.

(Details of 19 years' dyspepsia, nervousness, sickness at the

stomach, with spasms and vomiting, and liver complaint, and three weeks' Revalenta treatment).—"I humbly and sincerely thank God, and yourselves as His instruments, &c.

"ISABELLA GRELLIERE."

Similar expressions of gratitude from Mr. O. Reeve, St. Andrew-street, Hertford; Mr. Thomas Skeete, Denby,shire; Mr. Taylor, Coroner of Bolton; Mr. Samuel Laxton, Market, Leicester; and 5,000 other correspondents.

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GALVANIC ELECTRICITY.

No. I.

TO INVALIDS, and all unprejudiced persons, the following extracts, from Mr. Wesley's works, are respectfully submitted. I have for many years contended that the ELECTRIC or GALVANIC FLUID is itself identical with the NERVOUS FLUID, and that a deficiency, or an irregular distribution of it to the various parts of the system, is the cause of most diseases. Since the Cholera has again made its appearance amongst us, medical writers have discovered the same thing, and have stated, that at those times when the Cholera is most prevalent, the atmosphere will be found to be deficient of this Electric Fluid, and that those whose bodies have not a full supply of it, are most likely to fall victims to the disease; whilst, on the contrary, those whose bodies are saturated with it, escape the ravages of the disease. We also find Dr. Arnott, in his "Elements of Physics," page 522, stating, "And Galvanism can excite the muscles to their usual actions; it affects the secretions and the digestive functions, and the breathing in Asthma." This looks well—it proves there are some men amongst the profession who are willing to admit that Electricity or Galvanism is the principle of Vitality. Well, all that the medical men now say about the Electric Fluid, either as to the diminution of it as being the cause of Cholera (and, as a necessary consequence, the abundance of it being a preventive of Cholera), or its power of assisting the vital functions, was stated by myself more than ten years since, and (unknown to myself until recently) by Mr. Wesley, nearly a hundred years since, as the following extracts will prove.

Read them, ye medical Solons, and see if Mr. Wesley has not told you all; that you are now telling the world as regards this universal agent! We must not, however, expect the generality of the Medical Profession to recommend this simple agent, for the drug system, although it is to their patients Death, is to them Life. In the words of Mr. Wesley, we cannot expect it "till the Gentlemen of the Faculty have more regard to the interest of their neighbours than their own." It would, indeed, be folly to look forward to the arrival of such time.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE,

Professor of Medical Galvanism,

22, Brunswick-square, London.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. WESLEY'S WORKS ON THE SUBJECT OF ELECTRICITY.

3rd Edition, 8vo, Vol. II., page 73. Under date Friday, Nov. 16, 1747, he says in his Journal:—"I went with two or three friends to see what are called the Electrical Experiments. How must these also confound those poor half-thinkers, who will believe nothing but what they can comprehend! Who can comprehend how fire lives in water, and passes through it more freely than through air? How flame issues out of my finger-real flame, such as sets fire to spirits of wine? How these and many more strange phenomena arise from the turning round a glass globe? It is all mystery: if haply by any means God may hide pride from man!"

Vol. II., page 279. Journal, Feb. 29, 1756:—"I advised one who had been troubled many years with a stubborn paralytic disorder, to try a new remedy. Accordingly, she was electrified, and found immediate help. By the same means, I have known two persons cured of an inveterate pain in the stomach, and another of pain in his side, which he had ever since he was a child."

Vol. II., page 338. Journal, Nov. 9, 1765:—"Having procured an apparatus on purpose, I ordered several persons to be electrified, who were ill of various disorders; some of whom found an immediate, some a gradual cure. From this time I appointed, first some hours in every week, and afterwards an hour in every day, wherein any that desired it, might try the virtue of this surprising medicine. Two or three years after our patients were so numerous that we were obliged to divide them: so part were electrified in Southwark, part at the Foundry, others near St. Paul's, and the rest near the Seven Dials. The same method we have taken ever since; and to this day, while hundreds, perhaps thousands, have received unspeakable good, I have not known one man, woman, or child, who has received any hurt thereby. So that when I hear any talk of the danger of being electrified (especially if they are medical men who talk so), I cannot but impute it to great want either of sense or honesty."

Vol. III., page 311. Journal, Monday, Feb. 4, 1758:—"Having procured an apparatus on purpose, I ordered several persons to be electrified, who were ill of various disorders; some of whom found an immediate, some a gradual cure. From this time I appointed, first some hours in every week, and afterwards an hour in every day, wherein any that desired it, might try the virtue of this surprising medicine. Two or three years after our patients were so numerous that we were obliged to divide them: so part were electrified in Southwark, part at the Foundry, others near St. Paul's, and the rest near the Seven Dials. The same method we have taken ever since; and to this day, while hundreds, perhaps thousands, have received unspeakable good, I have not known one man, woman, or child, who has received any hurt thereby. So that when I hear any talk of the danger of being electrified (especially if they are medical men who talk so), I cannot but impute it to great want either of sense or honesty."

"Lost and bewildered in the fruitless search."

Vol. XIV., 256.—Preface to a Pamphlet published by Mr. Wesley in 1760, 12mo, Pp. 72, entitled, "The Desideratum; or, Electricity made Plain and Useful." By a Lover of Mankind and of Common Sense.

"In the following tract, I have endeavoured to comprise the sum of what has been hitherto published. . . . I am not greatly concerned for the philosophical part, whether it stand or fall. . . . I am much more concerned for the physical part, knowing of how great importance this is; how much sickness and pain may be prevented or removed, and how many lives saved, by this unparalleled Remedy. And yet with what vehemence has it been opposed! Sometimes by treating it with contempt, as if it were of little or no use; sometimes by arguments, such as they were, and sometimes by such cautions against its ill effects, as made thousands afraid to meddle with it. But so it has fared with almost all the simple remedies which have been offered to the world for many years. . . . And yet it is absolutely certain, that in many, very many cases, it seldom or never fails. . . . And yet there is something peculiarly unaccountable with regard to its operation. In some cases, where there was no hope of help, it will succeed beyond all expectation; in others, where we had the greatest hope, it will have no effect at all. Again, in some experiments, it helps at the very first, and promises a speedy cure; but presently the good effect ceases, and the patient is as he was before. On the contrary, in others it has no effect at first; it does no good; perhaps seems to do hurt. Yet all this time it is striking at the root of the disease, which, in a while, it totally removes. Frequent instances of the former we have in paralytic, of the latter in rheumatic cases. But still, one may, upon the whole, pronounce it the 'Desideratum,' the general and rarely failing remedy in nervous cases of every kind (palpitations excepted), as well as in many others. Perhaps, if the nerves are really perforated (as is now generally supposed), the electric ether is the only fluid in the universe which is fine enough to move through them. And what, if the nervous juice itself be a fluid of this

kind? If so, it is no wonder that it has always eluded the search of the most accurate naturalists. Be this as it may, Mr. Lovett is of opinion, 'the electrical method of treating disorders must be expected to arrive at any considerable degree of perfection, till administered and applied by the gentlemen of the Faculty.'

Nay, then, *quanta de spe decidi!* All my hopes are at an end.

For when will it be administered and applied by them? Truly, *ad Graecas calendas*. Not till the gentlemen of the Faculty have

more regard to the interest of their neighbours than their own.

Therefore, without waiting for what probably never will be, and what, indeed, we have no reason to expect, let men of sense do the best they can for themselves, as well as for their poor, sick, helpless neighbours. . . . And, if a few of these lovers of mankind, who have some little knowledge of the animal economy, would only be diligent in making experiments, and setting down the more remarkable of them, in order to communicate them to one another, that each might profit by the other's labour; I doubt not but more nervous disorders would

be cured in one year by this single remedy, than the whole English *Materia Medica* will cure by the end of the century. . . .

"I only wish some one who has more leisure and ability than I have, would consider it more deeply, and write a full practical treatise on Electricity, which might be a blessing to many generations."

(To be continued next week.)

Invalids may receive Mr. Halse's Pamphlet on "Medical Galvanism" free, by forwarding him two stamps for the postage of it. His address is 22, Brunswick-square, London.

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"Lowndes-street, November 13th.

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